Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD.

Incorporated by Special Imperial Charter

Head Office;

TAIPEH, FORMOSA (Taiwan)

	Yen
Capital Subscribed - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	10,000,000
Capital Paid-up - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	6,250,000
Reserve Funds - - - - - - - - - - - - - - - -	1,800,000

PRESIDENT
KAZUYOSHI YAGIU, ESQ.

VICE-PRESIDENT
TOTARO SHIMOSAKA, ESQ.

DIRECTORS
IYETOSHI SADA, ESQ.
ISOTATSU KAJIWARA, ESQ.
MOTONARI NINOMIYA, ESQ.

Branches and Agencies

AMOY	CANTON	DAIREN
FOOCHOW	HONGKONG	KEELUNG
KOBE	KAGI	LONDON
MOJI	NAGASAKI	NEWCHWANG
NEW YORK	OSAKA	SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI	SWATOW	TAIHOKU
TAINAN	TAKOW	TAMSUI
TOKYO	YOKOHAMA	ETC.,

LONDON BANKERS

Parr's Bank, Ltd. **Yokohama Specie Bank, Ltd.**

Tokyo Branch:

No. 1, Gofukucho Nihonbashi-ku,

Telephone Nos. 227 & 228 Honkyoku.

K. YAMANARI, Manager.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

A REPRESENTATIVE MONTHLY OF THINGS JAPANESE

Contents for November 1910

REPRODUCTION OF PAINTING BY SOKEN (MARUYAMA SCHOOL)	Cover Design
PORTRAITS OF THEIR IMPERIAL HIGHNESSES THE CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF JAPAN, AND PRINCE MICHINOMIYA	Frontispieces
THE CROWN PRINCE AND FAMILY	478
PORTRAITS OF PRINCES ATSUNOMIYA AND TERUNOMIYA	479-480
IMPERIAL PALACE AND CASTLE, KYOTO	482
SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION	491
DIFFERENT PEOPLES OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE	495
REMARKABLE MOVEMENTS OF LAND IN JAPAN	500
NAGASAKI	504
POEM—THE INLAND SEA	507
DWARFED TREES	508
YEDO CASTLE MOATS	513
POPULAR JAPANESE SUPERSTITIONS	516
JAPANESE PROVERBS	519
PUBLIC BATHS IN JAPAN	520
A VISIT TO THE PERRY MONUMENT	524
AROUND THE HIBACHI	526
CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT	531

PROPRIETOR Seishin Hirayama

MANAGER Y. Bryan Yamashita

EDITOR Kathryn Rucker

Subscription:

In the Japanese Empire, per year in advance . . . . *Yen* 4.50
In Foreign Countries, (post paid) per year in advance . . . *Yen* 6.00
Single Copy, 25 cts., 1/ . . . . . *Sen* .50

Foreign subscribers should remit in P. O. or express money orders, to The Japan Magazine Co. The Japanese *yen* is equivalent to 50 cents U. S. currency, or two shillings English currency.

Published by The Japan Magazine Co., 3, Itchome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, Tokyo.

London Agents, Keymer & Co., 3 Whitefriars St.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

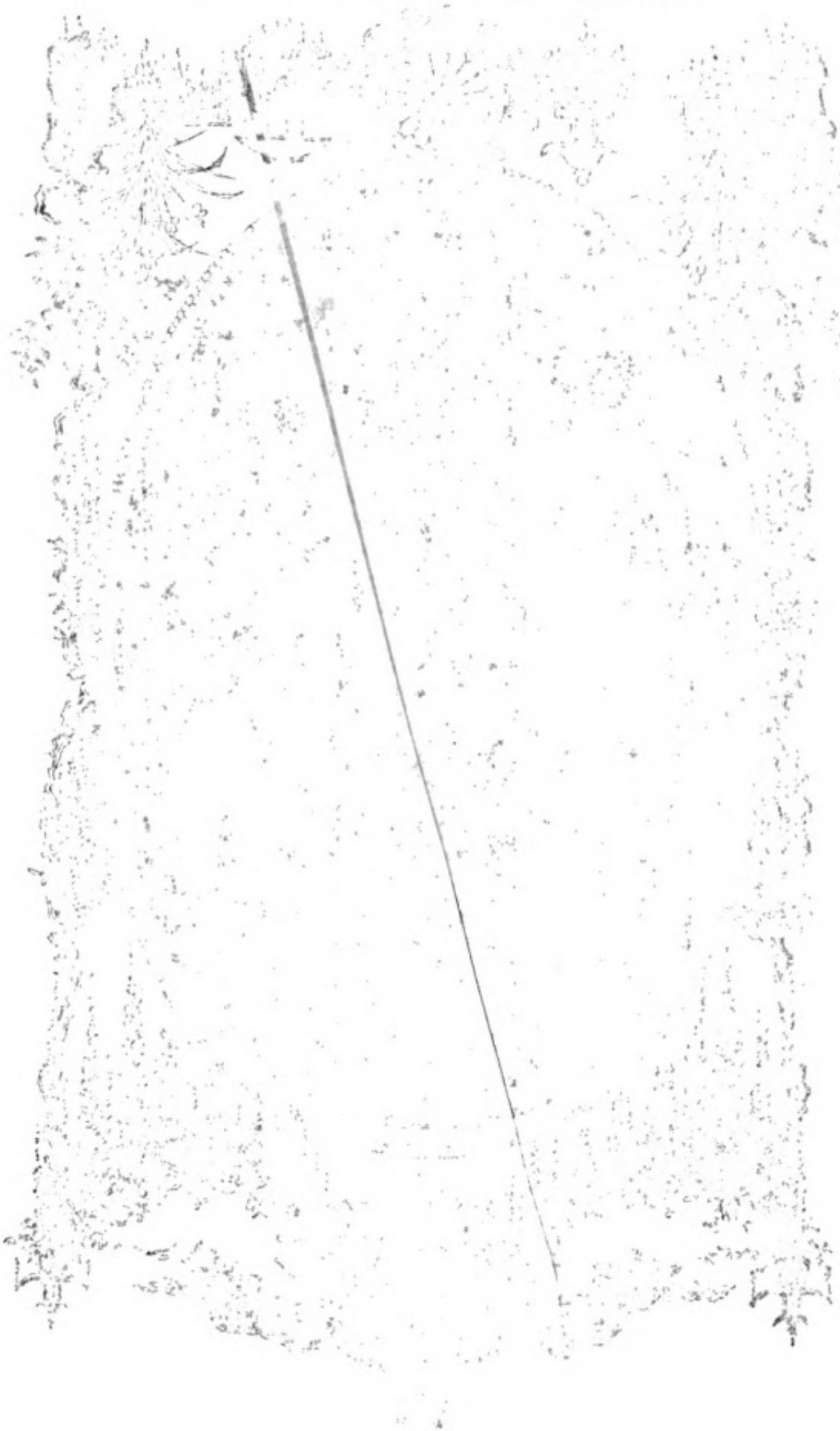
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

CONTENTS FOR NOVEMBER 1910

THE CANADIAN MAGAZINE

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN



HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCESS OF JAPAN

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

HER IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCESS OF JAPAN

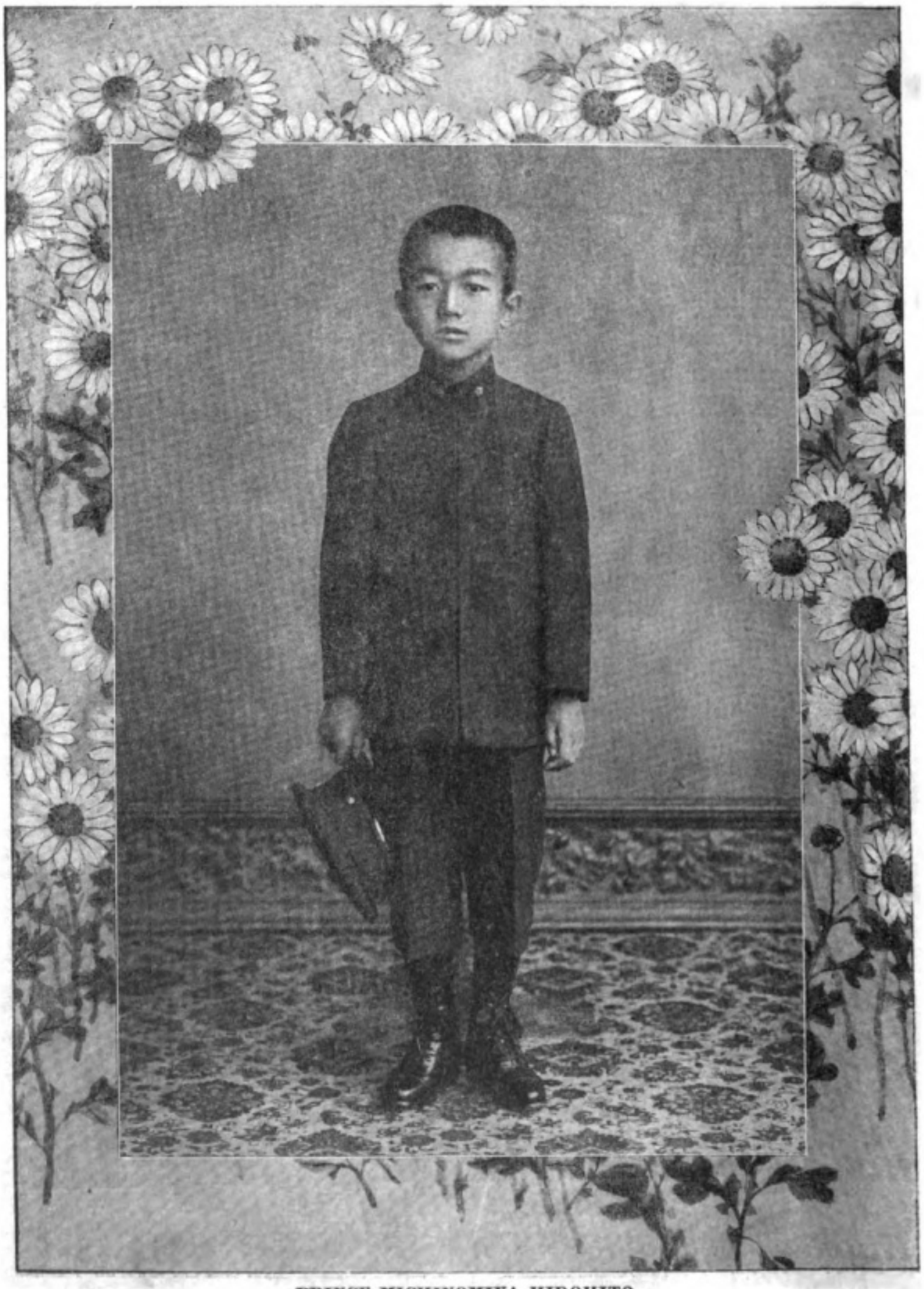
Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

PRINCE MICHINOMIYA HIROHITO

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



PRINCE MICHINOMIYA HIROHITO

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOLUME ONE NOVEMBER, 1910 NUMBER SEVEN

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN AND HIS FAMILY

THE present Crown Prince of Japan, His Imperial Highness Prince Yoshihito, was born in Tokyo, August 31, 1879, the third son of His Imperial Majesty, Emperor Mutsuhito. His two elder brothers having died in infancy, Prince Yoshihito was proclaimed Crown Prince at the age of ten, in 1889.

He was educated at the Peers' School in the capital city, taking special interest in foreign languages, of which he speaks English and French fluently. Like most cultured Japanese, he writes poems; he is much interested in art, but is not himself an artist.

He was married at the age of twenty-one, to the fourth daughter of Prince Kujo Michitaka, Princess Sadako, who was five years younger than the Crown Prince, the wedding taking place on May 23, 1900.

The Prince is Lieutenant General of the army and Vice-Admiral of the navy, and his chief interests are concerned therewith; he is little seen in public except at military or naval functions.

He is particularly fond of horses and dogs, and his favorite pastime is horseback riding. Though not a member of any club, and keeping neither a yacht nor an automobile, the Prince is an active and progressive man, and is well liked among his friends, of whom he has many.

Her Imperial Highness, the Crown Princess was educated at the Peeress's School, and is talented in literature and music, being a writer of verse and an accomplished pianist, as well as playing the violin and Japanese harp, the *koto*.

She is especially fond of Chinese classics, and literature may be said to be her favorite diversion, though she interests herself greatly in domestic education for women, and has given much time and thought to promoting the study of household affairs, weaving, and the making of silk. She speaks French very well.

Their Highnesses wear European dress except on rare occasions, it having been adopted at Court. They also live in foreign style, the palace which they occupy having many foreign rooms. The new palace called the Crown Prince's Palace is entirely foreign in architecture and furnishing, but this will not be occupied by Their Highnesses, it having been built for the special purpose of entertaining visiting foreign princes.

They care little for society and seldom entertain, but keep a large retinue of servants. Their travels have been confined to the home land, with the exception of a visit, by His Highness, to Korea.

The eldest of the Imperial grandsons was born April 29, 1901, and bears the name of Michinomiya Hirohito; his brother, Atsunomiya Yasuhito, is little more than a year younger, having been born June

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

VOLUME ONE NOVEMBER, 1910 NUMBER SEVEN

HIS IMPERIAL HIGHNESS THE CROWN PRINCE OF JAPAN AND HIS FAMILY.

THE present Crown Prince of Japan, His Imperial Highness Yoshihito, was born in 1879, the third son of His Majesty the Emperor Meiji. Although not a member of the Imperial family, he was adopted at the Imperial request, and is favored in consequence with the best possible training and education. He is a well informed, intelligent young man, and is popular with all classes of the people.

His wife, Princess Sadako, was also born in the Imperial family, being a daughter of Prince Kujo. She is a graduate of the Peeress' School, and is a lady of charming personality and many accomplishments. She is a fine musician, and has given much time and attention to the study of music. She is also a very good horsewoman, having been born and brought up in the country, and is fond of all outdoor sports. She is particularly fond of horseback riding, and frequently takes long rides in the suburbs of Tokyo.

Their Highnesses were married three years ago, on the 10th of May, 1900, and have been blessed with three children, two sons and a daughter. The eldest son, Prince Hirohito, was born on April 29, 1901, and is therefore nearly nine years old. He is a bright, manly little fellow, and is a favorite with all who know him. The younger son, Prince Nobuhito, was born on October 3, 1902, and is a sturdy little chap, full of life and mischief. The daughter, Princess Yasuko, was born on December 4, 1906, and is a pretty baby, with large, dark eyes and a profusion of hair.

Their Imperial Highnesses' residence is situated in the suburbs of Tokyo, and is a handsome building of foreign architecture. It is surrounded by beautiful grounds, and is a delightful place of residence. Their Highnesses are very fond of children, and frequently invite the children of the nobility to visit them at the palace, where they are entertained with various games and amusements. Their Highnesses' own children are frequently taken to the seashore or to the mountains for change of air, and are allowed to play and romp about as they please, like other children.

The Crown Prince is a great lover of outdoor sports, and is a member of many athletic clubs. He is also a member of the Imperial Household Riding Club, and frequently takes part in the equestrian contests held by that organization. He is also a member of the Imperial Automobile Club, and is a skilful driver of motor cars. He is a great lover of music, and plays the violin and Japanese harp. He is also a student of Chinese classics, and is well versed in Japanese and Chinese literature. He is a member of the Imperial Household Council, and is engaged in important work connected with the Imperial Household. He is also a member of the Privy Council, and takes part in the deliberations of that body on important questions of state.

The Crown Prince has been educated at the Peeress' School, and at the Gakushuin, or Peers' School, and graduated from the latter institution in March, 1901. He then entered the Military Academy, graduating therefrom in May, 1903, and was appointed a second lieutenant in the Infantry. He was promoted to be lieutenant in December, 1904, and was appointed a captain in the Guards in November, 1906. He was promoted to be major in August, 1909, and was appointed to be lieutenant-colonel in the Imperial Guards in November, 1910.

His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince is a thorough student of military science, and has made a special study of the art of war. He is particularly fond of the study of military history, and has made a thorough study of the campaigns of Napoleon I., Frederick the Great, and other famous generals. He is also a student of military tactics, and has made a special study of the Russo-Japanese War. He is a member of the Imperial Military Academy, and frequently delivers lectures to the students on military subjects. He is also a member of the Imperial Military Council, and frequently takes part in the deliberations of that body on important questions relating to the army and navy.

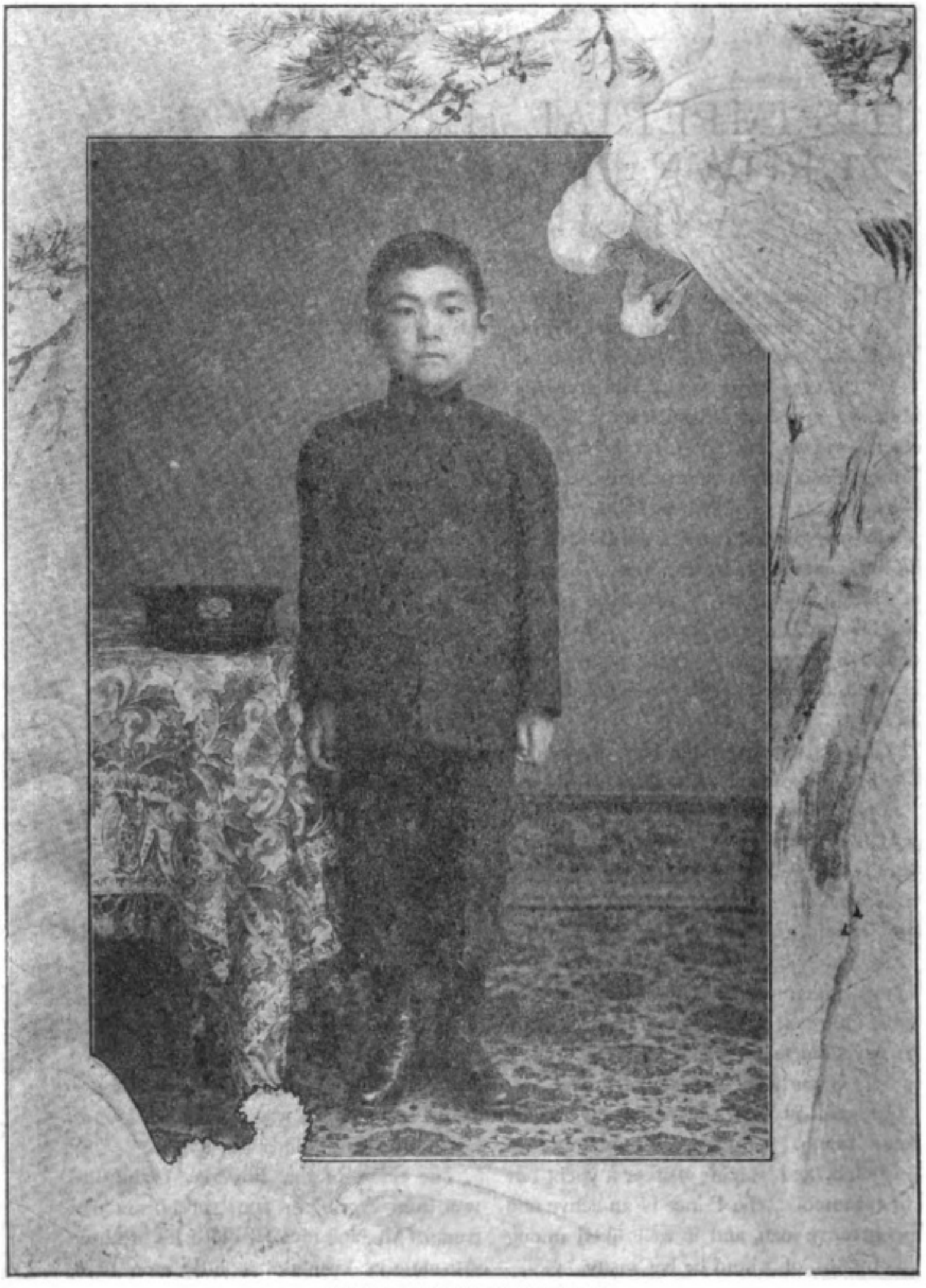
His Imperial Highness the Crown Prince is a very good shot, and frequently takes part in the shooting parties given by the Emperor and other members of the Imperial family. He is also a member of the Imperial Hunting Club, and frequently takes part in the hunting parties given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Yacht Club, and frequently takes part in the yachting parties given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Golf Club, and frequently takes part in the golf matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Tennis Club, and frequently takes part in the tennis matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Polo Club, and frequently takes part in the polo matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Rowing Club, and frequently takes part in the rowing matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Swimming Club, and frequently takes part in the swimming matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Skating Club, and frequently takes part in the skating matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Skiing Club, and frequently takes part in the skiing matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Mountaineering Club, and frequently takes part in the mountaineering matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Alpine Club, and frequently takes part in the alpine matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Ski Club, and frequently takes part in the ski matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Snowshoe Club, and frequently takes part in the snowshoe matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Toboggan Club, and frequently takes part in the toboggan matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Bobsleigh Club, and frequently takes part in the bobsleigh matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Luge Club, and frequently takes part in the luge matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Skeleton Club, and frequently takes part in the skeleton matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Curling Club, and frequently takes part in the curling matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Ice Hockey Club, and frequently takes part in the ice hockey matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Ice Polo Club, and frequently takes part in the ice polo matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Ice Rowing Club, and frequently takes part in the ice rowing matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Ice Swimming Club, and frequently takes part in the ice swimming matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Ice Skating Club, and frequently takes part in the ice skating matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Ice Skiing Club, and frequently takes part in the ice skiing matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Ice Mountaineering Club, and frequently takes part in the ice mountaineering matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Ice Alpine Club, and frequently takes part in the ice alpine matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Ice Ski Club, and frequently takes part in the ice ski matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Ice Snowshoe Club, and frequently takes part in the ice snowshoe matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Ice Toboggan Club, and frequently takes part in the ice toboggan matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Ice Bobsleigh Club, and frequently takes part in the ice bobsleigh matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Ice Luge Club, and frequently takes part in the ice luge matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Ice Skeleton Club, and frequently takes part in the ice skeleton matches given by the members of the club. He is also a member of the Imperial Ice Curling Club, and frequently takes part in the ice

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

25, 1902, and the third of this family of sons first saw the light January 3, 1905, and is called Terunomiya Nobuhito; all were born in Tokyo.

The three young princes live in the detached palace at Aoyama, the daily



PRINCE ATSUNOMIYA YASUHITO

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

routine being about the same for each, and of a most simple and wholesome nature. They rise regularly at five forty-five o'clock, dress themselves, the two elder boys in their school uniforms, and the youngest in the loose uniform of the naval cadet; pay their respects at a distance to Their Imperial Majesties, and to their

PRINCE TERUNOMIYA NOBUHITO

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

elder boys in their school uniforms, and the youngest in the loose uniform of the naval cadet; boy their respects at a distance to Their Imperial Majesties, and to their two uncles. They rise regularly at five o'clock, dress themselves, the two and of a most simple and unpretentious routine, being spent the same for each,

princess, the Crown Prince and Princess, then go for an hour's walk in the bamboo garden, after which they are attended by the Count physician and then part, usually about eight o'clock, and go to bed.

Prince Akihito is in the third class in the Peers' School, and is one of sixteen in the second class of the same department. There are both exceptionally bright, and in the last yearly examinations they received the highest marks ever obtained in this department, as well as being noted for their excellent standing in all other studies.

At present, which is when at school, the young Princes are assigned a special room, which is about the only distinction made between them and other students in regard to their school life. Each one of the Crown's children is in charge of a governess, whose duty it is to be present at his lessons, and to see that he gets his proper exercise and recreation. Prince Takamatsu is the youngest, and is only eight years old, while Prince Akihito is in the first class, being twelve years old, and the little one will soon be promoted to the second class.

The boys are all fond of sports, and especially swimming, which the latter does very well, and the little one will soon be able to swim as well as his brother. The princes enjoy riding and exercise on the bicycle, and have a private tennis court in the palace grounds, where they play with their schoolmates and invite a collection of playmates, according to their selection. They are also fond of boating, and have a pretty little yacht on the lake in the palace grounds, in which they may frequently be seen enjoying themselves.

The princes enjoy good health, and are strong and healthy children, each as fine specimens of healthy manhood as can be found in the Empire. Crown Prince Yoshihito, the eldest, is now fifteen years old, and is a student in the Peers' School, Tokio, and is one of sixteen boys in the second class of the same department. He is both exceptionally bright, and in the last yearly examinations they received the highest marks ever obtained in this department, as well as being noted for their excellent standing in all other studies.

The princes enjoy good health, and are strong and healthy children, each as fine specimens of healthy manhood as can be found in the Empire. Crown Prince Yoshihito, the eldest, is now fifteen years old, and is a student in the Peers' School, Tokio, and is one of sixteen boys in the second class of the same department. He is both exceptionally bright, and in the last yearly examinations they received the highest marks ever obtained in this department, as well as being noted for their excellent standing in all other studies.

The princes enjoy good health, and are strong and healthy children, each as fine specimens of healthy manhood as can be found in the Empire. Crown Prince Yoshihito, the eldest, is now fifteen years old, and is a student in the Peers' School, Tokio, and is one of sixteen boys in the second class of the same department. He is both exceptionally bright, and in the last yearly examinations they received the highest marks ever obtained in this department, as well as being noted for their excellent standing in all other studies.

The princes enjoy good health, and are strong and healthy children, each as fine specimens of healthy manhood as can be found in the Empire. Crown Prince Yoshihito, the eldest, is now fifteen years old, and is a student in the Peers' School, Tokio, and is one of sixteen boys in the second class of the same department. He is both exceptionally bright, and in the last yearly examinations they received the highest marks ever obtained in this department, as well as being noted for their excellent standing in all other studies.

The princes enjoy good health, and are strong and healthy children, each as fine specimens of healthy manhood as can be found in the Empire. Crown Prince Yoshihito, the eldest, is now fifteen years old, and is a student in the Peers' School, Tokio, and is one of sixteen boys in the second class of the same department. He is both exceptionally bright, and in the last yearly examinations they received the highest marks ever obtained in this department, as well as being noted for their excellent standing in all other studies.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

parents, the Crown Prince and Princess, then go for an hour's walk in the palace gardens, after which they are attended by the Court physician, and then breakfast, usually upon milk, bread, eggs and oatmeal.

After breakfast, they repair to their study, where they prepare the day's lessons, and each has a plain table without drawers, and of native manufacture, upon which he places his books and pencils and perhaps a simple vase for flowers, with all of which they have been noted to take particular care in arranging and keeping neat, Prince Terunomiya exerting himself never to be behind his brothers in performing any of the day's duties.

The two older boys are in daily attendance at the Peers' School and the youngest is taught at a kindergarten within the palace compound, though not specially intended for the prince, who is accompanied by two young noblemen, boys of the same age, sons of Viscount Sagara and Baron Hisatake Kuroda, their studies and exercises being in common.

Prince Michinomiya is in the third class in the primary course at the Peers' School, having twelve classmates, and his brother Prince Atsunomiya, is one of sixteen in the second class of the same department. They are both exceptionally bright, and in the last yearly examinations, they received the highest grades ever obtained in arithmetic by any student in the school, as well as excellent standing in all other studies.

At luncheon, which is taken at school, the young princes are assigned a special room, which is about the only distinction made between them and others in attendance, beside the emblem of the school worn upon the cap, which is a cherry blossom in gold, except for the princes, who use instead, the usual Imperial crest, or sixteen petalled chrysanthemum.

They return from school at two, and have an hour or so for recreation; the bath is taken at four; at five dinner is served, partly of native and partly of foreign food, rice invariably being one of the dishes, and in no case is foreign food served exclusively.

Seven thirty is the hour for retiring in winter, eight in summer, before which the princes take pains to place at hand all the books et cetera required at school the following morning.

The boys are all fond of games and sports, their interest at present being centered in the national sport of wrestling, they having recently visited the newly built wrestling hall, Kokugikwan, at Ekoin. A favorite game with them is foot-ball, a kind, of course, different from the English game, and called *shikiku* in Japanese.

The vacation is usually spent at the Imperial Villa, at Hayama, where the princes enjoy various outings and exercises especially swimming, which the larger boys do very well, and the little one with the aid of a buoy.

The princes enjoy going in the kitchen gardens and gathering vegetables such as radishes, cucumbers, and egg plants.

Clad in their khaki uniforms, they take long walks with one or two attendants, visit the Morita shrine, or wander along the seashore. During the past summer they went on an excursion a-field with their schoolmates and made a collection of butterflies, securing some forty varieties. The older boys devote two hours a day to study under their master, Mr. Maruo Kinsaku, but no systematic course is followed as at school, the plan being to bring them close to nature and her object lessons.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

IMPERIAL PALACE AND GARDEN, KYOTO

IMPERIAL PALACE AND CASTLE, KYOTO

KYOTO became the capital city of Japan in 794 A.D., Kwammu, the reigning Emperor having twice removed his seat of government; first from Nara, which had been the capital from the beginning of the eighth century, to Nagaoka, thence to the village of Uda, which he chose to call Heian-jo, or the City of Peace, but to which popular preference gave the name of *Miyako*, chief city, and finally *Kyoto*, which is the Chinese word having the same meaning, and in fact, the city was planned after the Chinese Imperial metropolis.

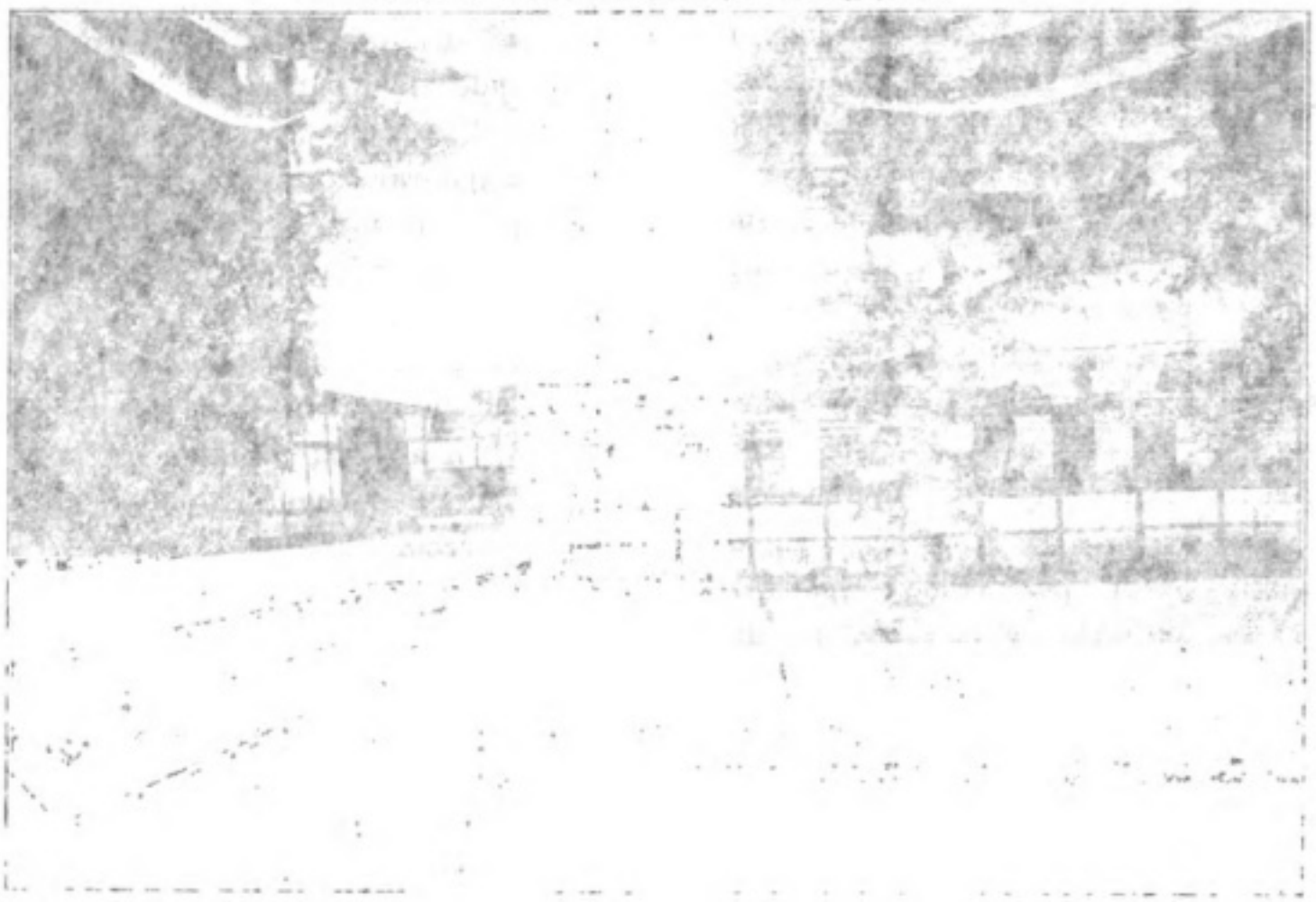
The Palace is situated in the northern extremity of the city, which extends some three and a half miles from north to south, and less than three from east to west, and occupies a rectangular site about fifteen hundred by a thousand feet, surrounded by a high plastered wall with a tiled roof purely Japanese in character, the tiles being ornamented with the sixteen petalled chrysanthemum, and the wall bearing five white horizontal lines which designate it as Imperial property. Just outside the wall is a moat some eight or ten feet in width and several feet deep; then, broad, gravelled roadways over two hundred feet wide, beyond which, separated by a low fence, is an extensive park of pines and other evergreens, as well as numerous cherry, maple, and ornamental trees.

The principal entrances are at the four sides, through huge gates of regal appearance, with heavy ornamental iron work; the main one, facing the south, called *Kenreimon*; *Kensumon*, *Kishomon* and *Sakuhiemon*, being respectively the east, west,

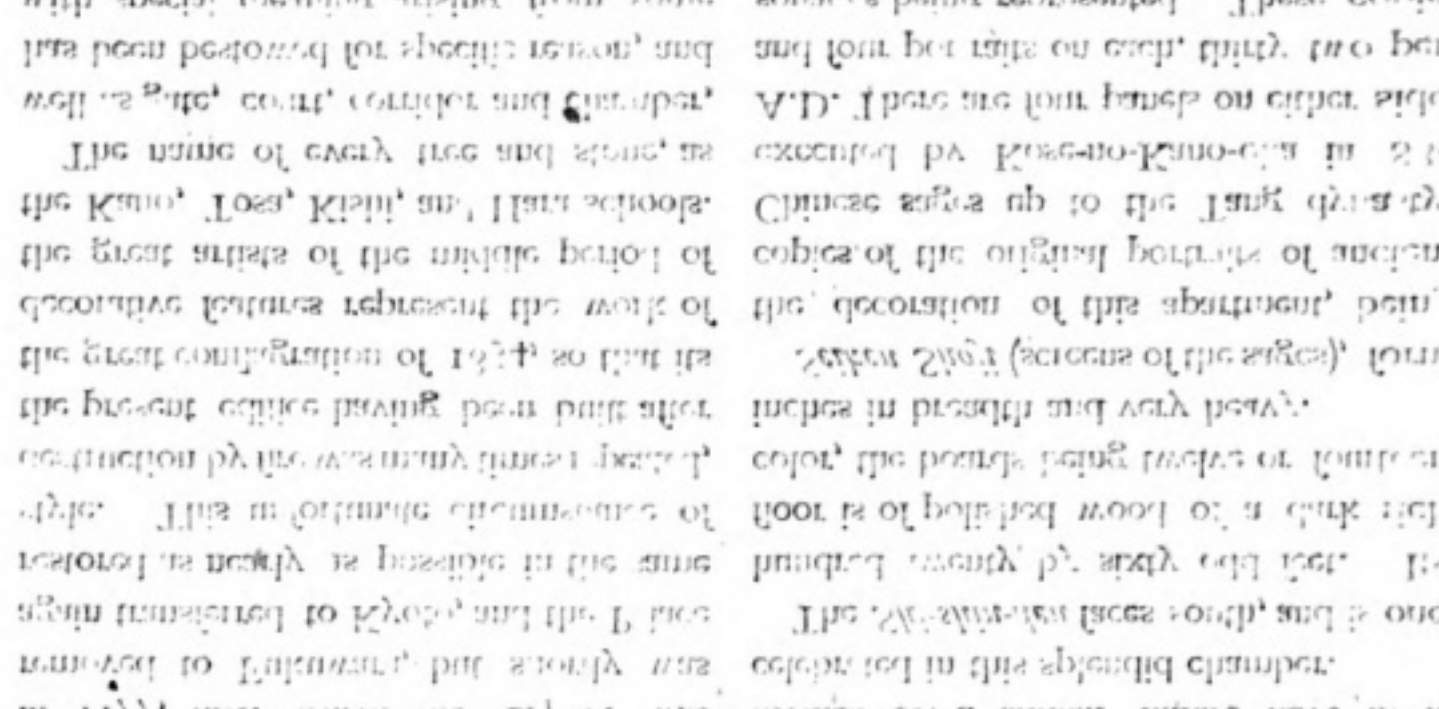
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

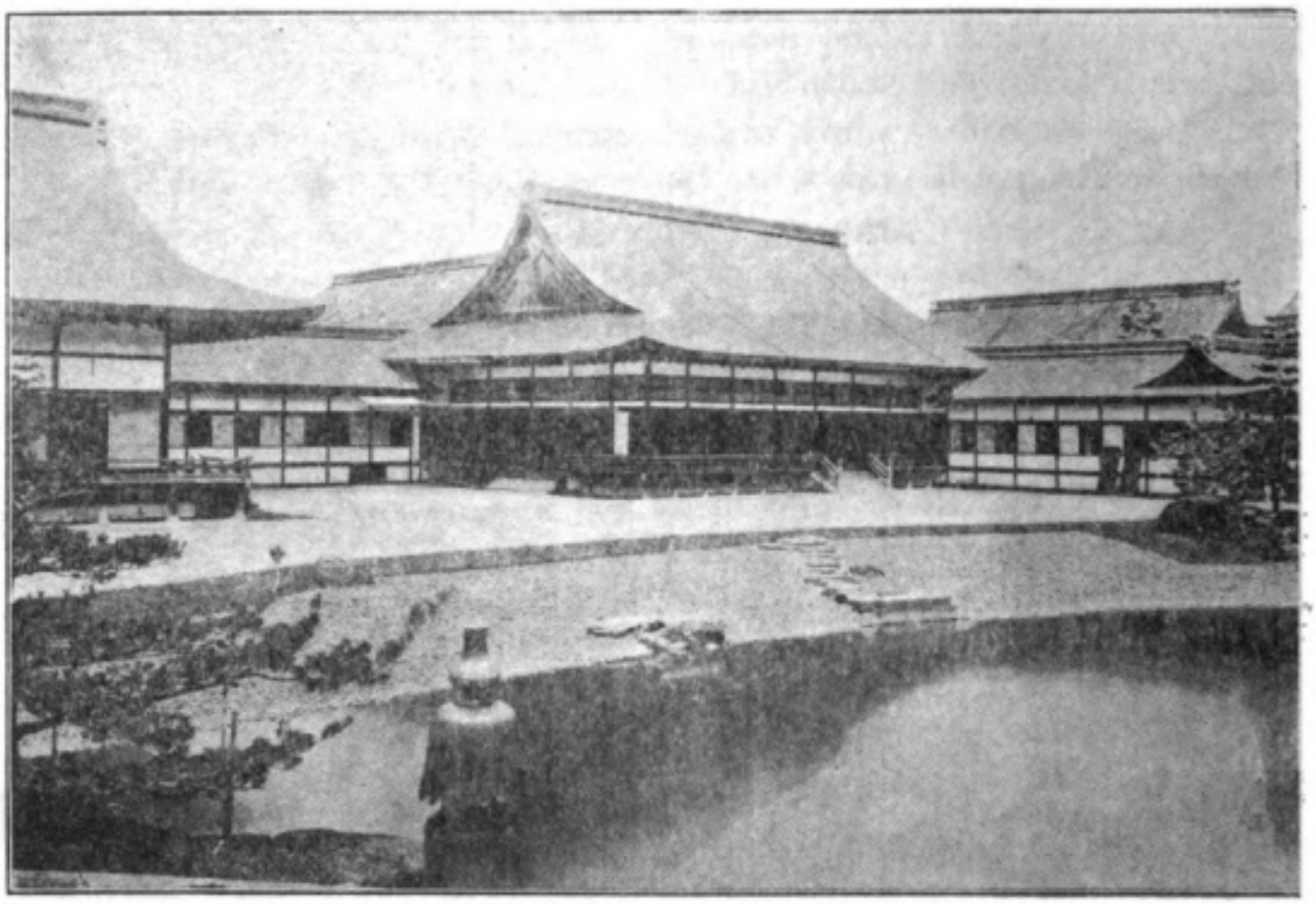
IMPERIAL PALACE AND CASTLE, KYOTO



Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



KYOTO PALACE



KYOTO PALACE

and north gates; there are also several lesser ones.

Within the walls there is a mass of buildings wandering over nearly thirty acres of ground, and charming gardens exquisitely laid out, in the construction of both of which the highest Japanese talent and art were employed, the result being one of simple elegance and beauty of exceptional harmony and solemn grandeur.

The original Palace was destroyed by fire in 1177, after which the Capital was removed to Fukuwara, but shortly was again transferred to Kyoto, and the Palace restored as nearly as possible in the same style. This unfortunate circumstance of destruction by fire was many times repeated, the present edifice having been built after the great conflagration of 1854, so that its decorative features represent the work of the great artists of the middle period of the Kano, Tosa, Kishi, and Hara schools.

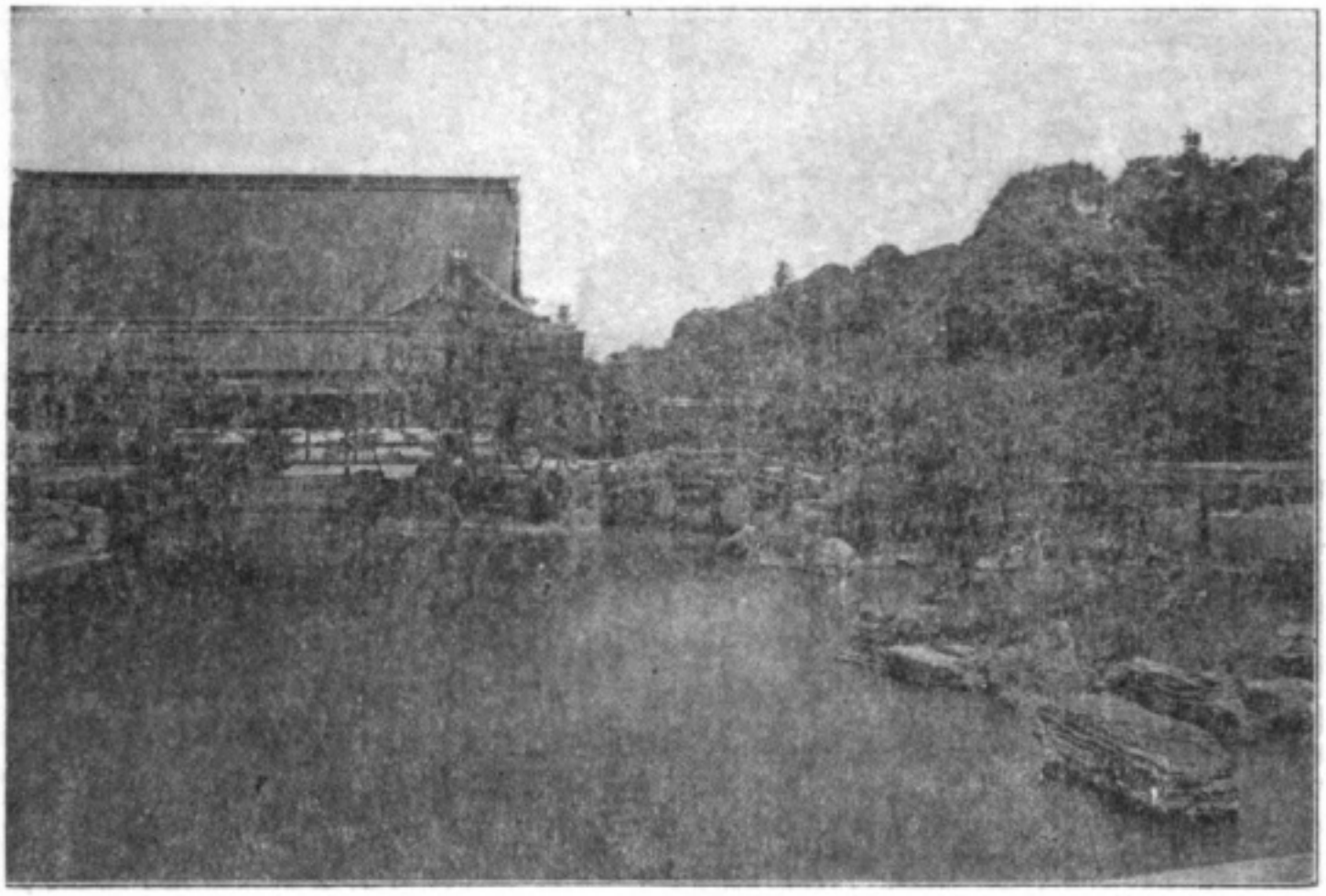
The name of every tree and stone, as well as gate, court, corridor and chamber, has been bestowed for specific reason, and with special meaning arising from some peculiar condition or circumstance attaching thereto, and much sentiment is shown in reverence and admiration for particular incidents of that nature, and in continuing the same through centuries.

The largest and most important room in the Palace is the *Shi-shin-den* (literally, purple hidden hall), in which all Court functions were performed, the coronation of the present Emperor having taken place there; and sacred festivals and other ceremonies of a similar nature have been celebrated in this splendid chamber.

The *Shi-shin-den* faces south, and is one hundred twenty by sixty odd feet. Its floor is of polished wood of a dark rich color, the boards being twelve or fourteen inches in breadth and very heavy.

Seiken Shoji (screens of the sages), form the decoration of this apartment, being copies of the original portraits of ancient Chinese sages up to the Tang dynasty, executed by Kose-no-Kano-oka in 884 A.D. There are four panels on either side, and four portraits on each, thirty two personages being represented. These copies

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



AND GARDEN

were painted by the famous Kano Norinobu.

The throne is the most interesting feature of this great hall, situated in its northern extremity upon a dais, an oriental chair occupying the centre, and on either side are stools upon which were placed the sacred Imperial sword and jewel, guarded in front by a lion and a unicorn. Heavy white silk curtains, with a peculiar pattern in black, restricted to Imperial use, hang about the throne, lending impressive dignity.

The central part is known as *Gaku no ma*, or chamber of the tablet, there being suspended there a tablet with the three Chinese characters, *Shi-shin-den*, written by the distinguished literati, Kamo Hoko.

Leading down into an open, sanded court is a flight of steps, fifteen in number, representing the various ranks of Court officials; those below rank not being allowed to ascend into the royal hall, were called *ji ge* (lowest ground); those of rank, *den jo bito* (superiors, or persons of hall quality).

In this court are two trees, one to the right, called *Ukon no Tachibana*, noble wild orange tree, and to the left, *Sakon no Sakura*, cheery tree of rank.

The *Seiryo-den* (hall of purity and coolness), so named because of a stream of water flowing at its very door, is considered of next importance; the dimensions of its largest apartment are about sixty-five by forty-five feet.

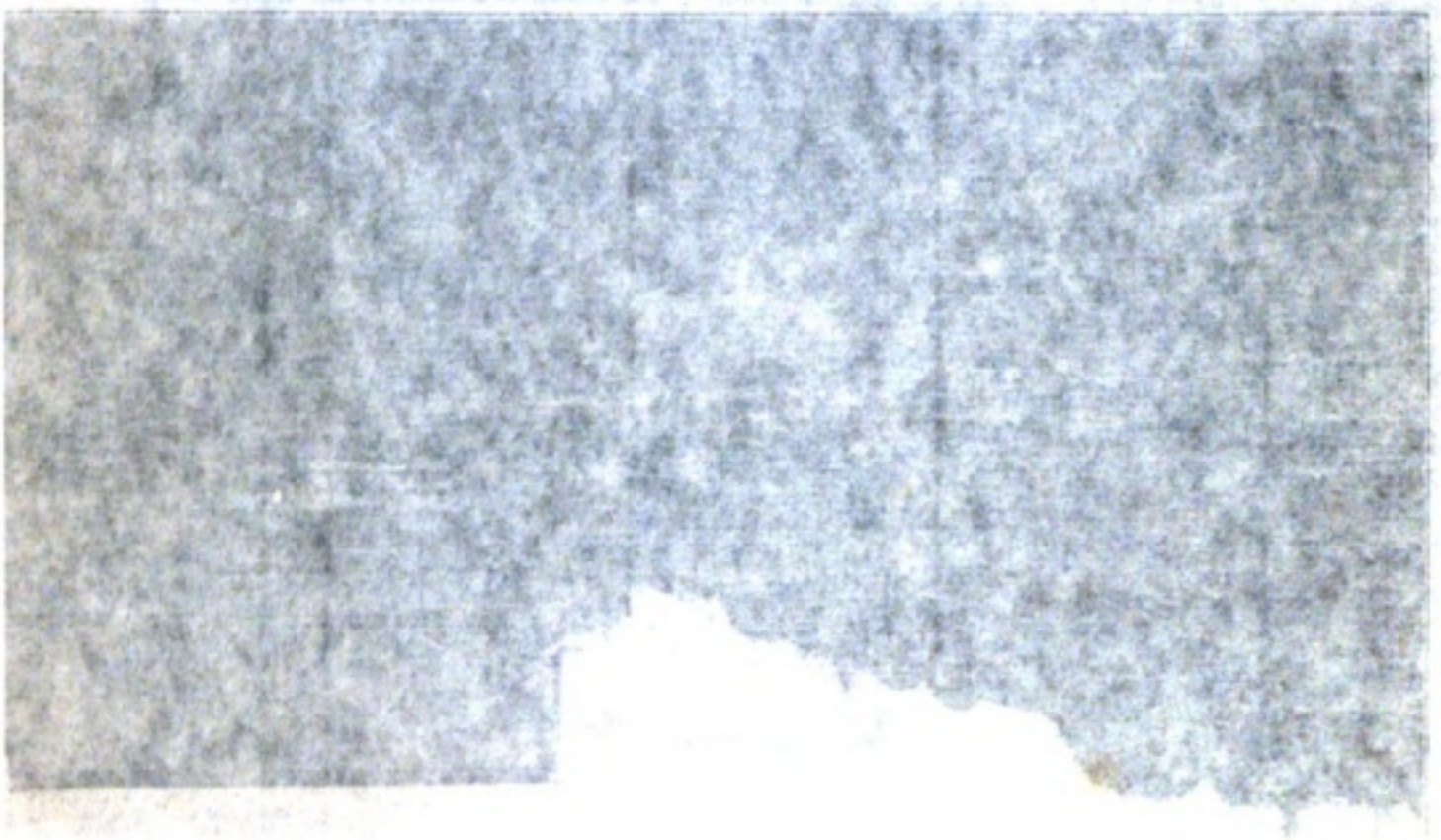
This was formerly the usual residence of the Emperor, but latterly was used for Shinto ceremonials and on festive occasions, the New Year's Day Worship of the Four Quarters taking place there.

In order that the Emperor might not have to quit the house to worship his ancestors upon the earth, one portion of this chamber was cemented, and upon this, fresh earth was strewn each morning for that ceremony.

The construction of this building is of the same material as that used for Shinto temples, the wood of the chamæcyparis, and the roof is of heavy shingles, with tiles on the ridge only. In both the *Shi-shin-*

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



AND GARDEN

In this court are two locks, one to the right, called Ukon no Ageshimon, north of which stands the Sakura, cherry tree of rank.

The "Shichi-fuku (half of happy and coolness)" so named because of a stream of water flowing in its very door, is considered of the next importance: the dimensions of its pavement measure about sixty-five by forty-five feet.

This was formerly the usual residence of the Emperor, but latterly, was used for Shinto ceremonials and on festive occasions, the New Year's Day Worship of the Four Quarters takes place there.

In order that the Emperor might not have to visit the house to worship his ancestors upon the earth, one portion of this chamber was constructed, and upon this are placed all the articles used each morning for the ceremony.

The construction of this building is of the same material as that used for Shinto temples, the wood of the chrysanthemum and the tori is of heavy shingles, with tiles on the right only. In front the Shi-shin-den

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

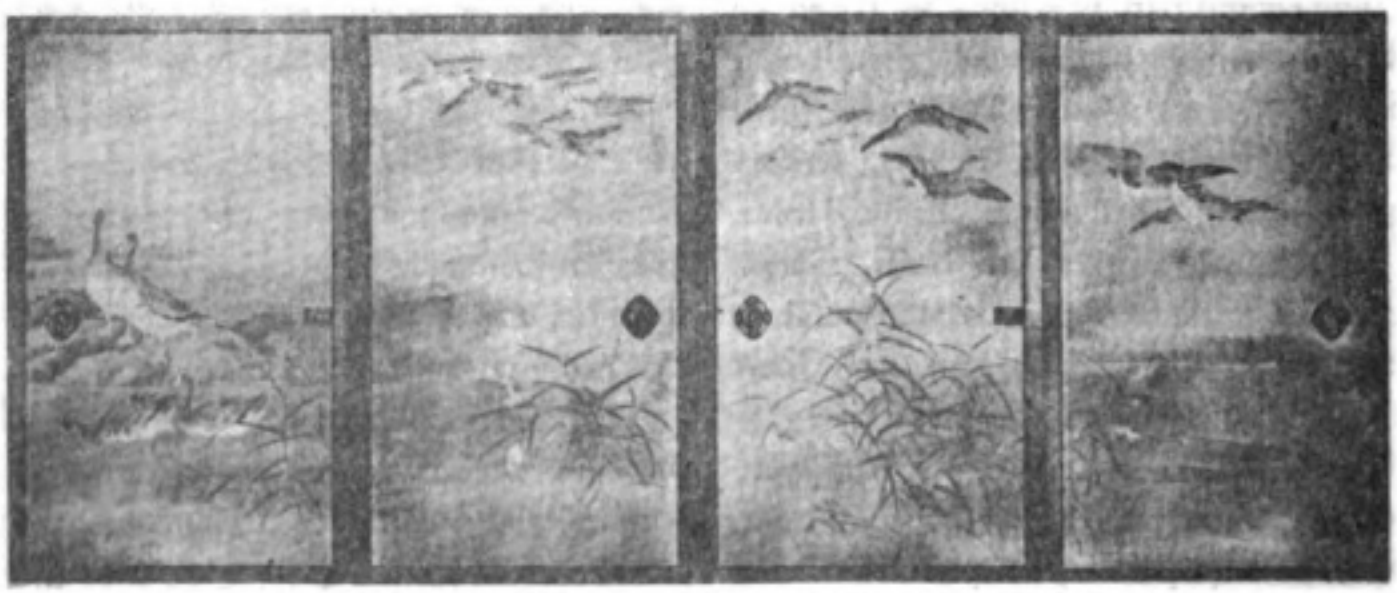
NIKWAMON (SUNFLOWER GATE), KYOTO PALACE

den and the *Seiryo-den*, noticeable features are the double-hinged doors, and the heavy shutters that swing up and are held open by iron rods which hang from the roof. The metal work is all of particular interest, and splendidly wrought in artistic ornament.

In the Emperor's suite, two rooms in the east and five in the south are termed *Hirunoma*, or day time apartments; a a small room twelve feet square, which lies to the north is called *Yorunogoten*, or apartment of the night. Another small room on the west side, about six by twelve feet, where His Majesty's meals were served, is called *Asagarei no ma*.

The *fusuma*, or sliding wall panels, in these apartments are mostly conventional paintings by Tosa Mitsukiyo.

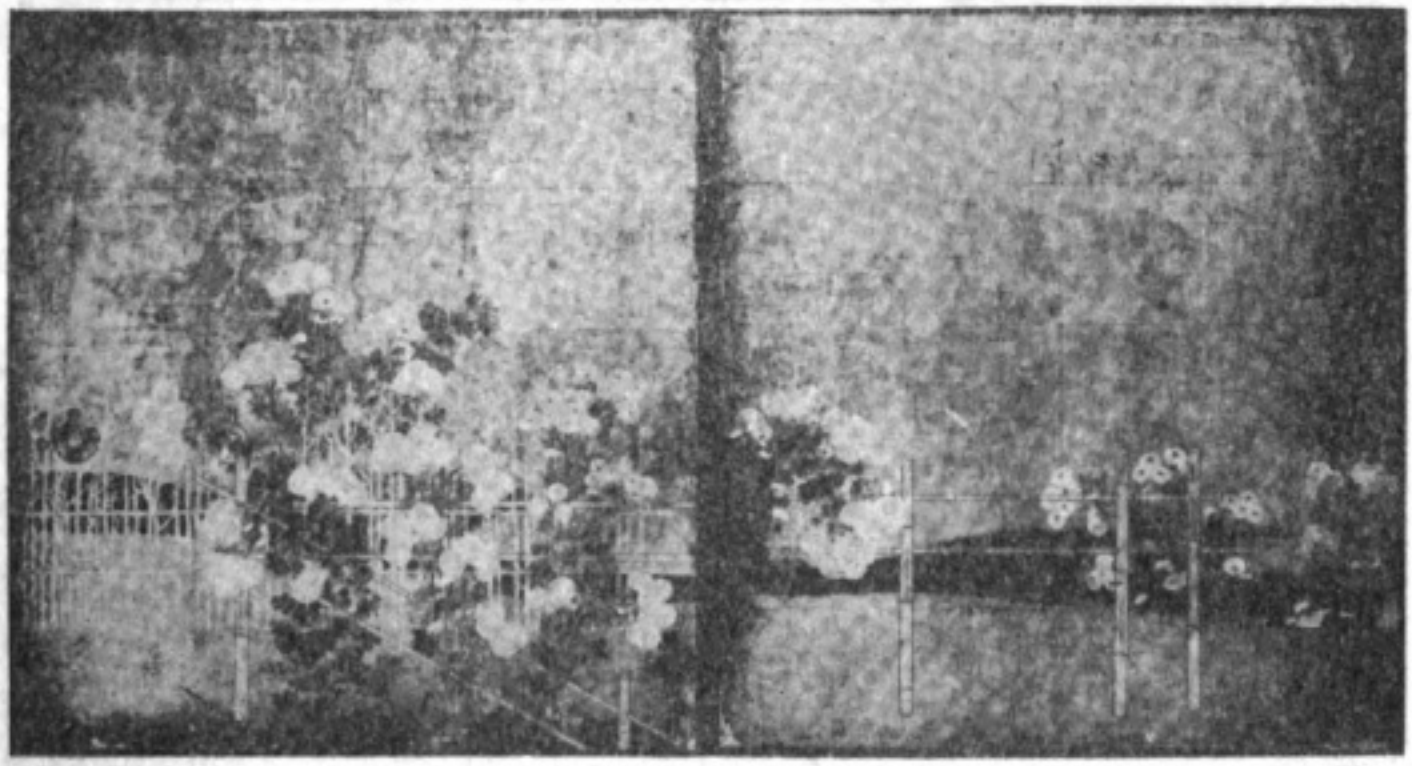
In the *Hirunomashi*, or Palace of the Day, there are two sets of mats (*tatami*) covering the floor, which are of a special kind used only in the Imperial Court. They are characterized by the binding being white, in place of black or red, embroidered with flower designs. The Imperial seat is of rich silk brocade. At the right is a sword, the handle of which is always toward the west, and the scabbard toward the north. Near by is a Chinese ink case, in which is an ornamented ink slab and a receptical for water; there are



WILD GEESE FUSUMA, BY RENZAN KISHI, KYOTO PALACE

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



GOLD LEAF FUSUMA IN CHRYSANTHEMUM ROOM, KYOTO PALACE

also a bronze lion and spaniel.

This apartment is fitted with rain doors *haginoto*, and sliding screens, *araumi no shoji*, on one side of which appear pictures of long-armed and long-legged men walking in a rough sea; on the other, fishermen on the river Uji, painted by Tosa Mitsunaga. On other screens are pictures in Chinese ink, with ornaments in *shakudo*.

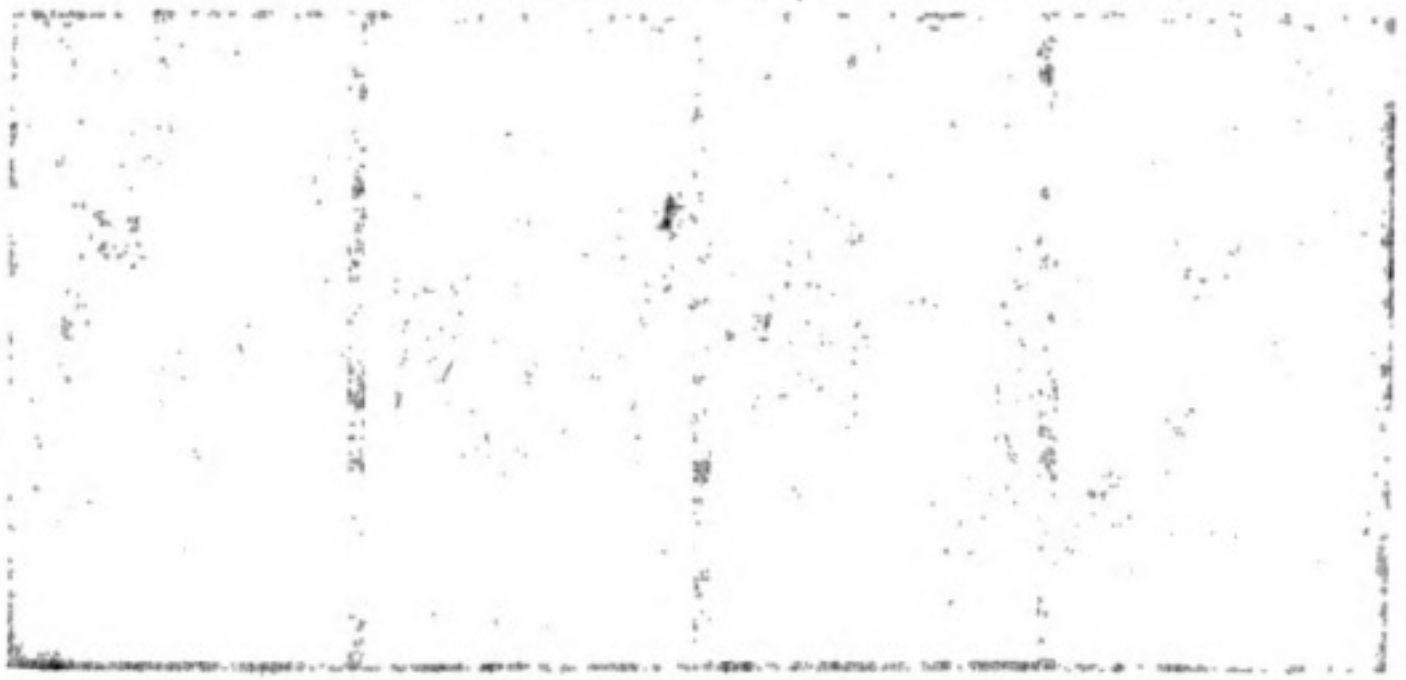
At a little distance from this is a room for the Court nobles. Adjoining the *Shishin-den* on the east is the *Giyo-den*, besides which there are several other apartments connected by corridors, the chief being the Emperor's study, *O Gakumonjo*, in which lectures were given, and assemblies for the study of poetry and music gathered by royal favor. It is connected with the August Three Rooms, the Minor Palace, and the usual residence of the Emperor. This building is of *hinoki* timber, and the roof thatched with *hinoki* bark; it is rectangular in shape and faces the east. In it are the *Gedan*, or lower hall, for less important personages, the *Chudan*, or middle hall for the nobility, and the *Jodan*, or upper hall, for the Emperor, these forming the Audience Chamber.

The *fusuma* of these rooms were painted by Hara Zaisho and several contemporaries, and represent Chinese scenes, a great preference having been given deep

FLOWERS AND BIRDS, BY GANTAI—EMPRESS'S APARTMENTS, KYOTO PALACE
(Fusuma illustrations courtesy of Shimbi Shoin)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



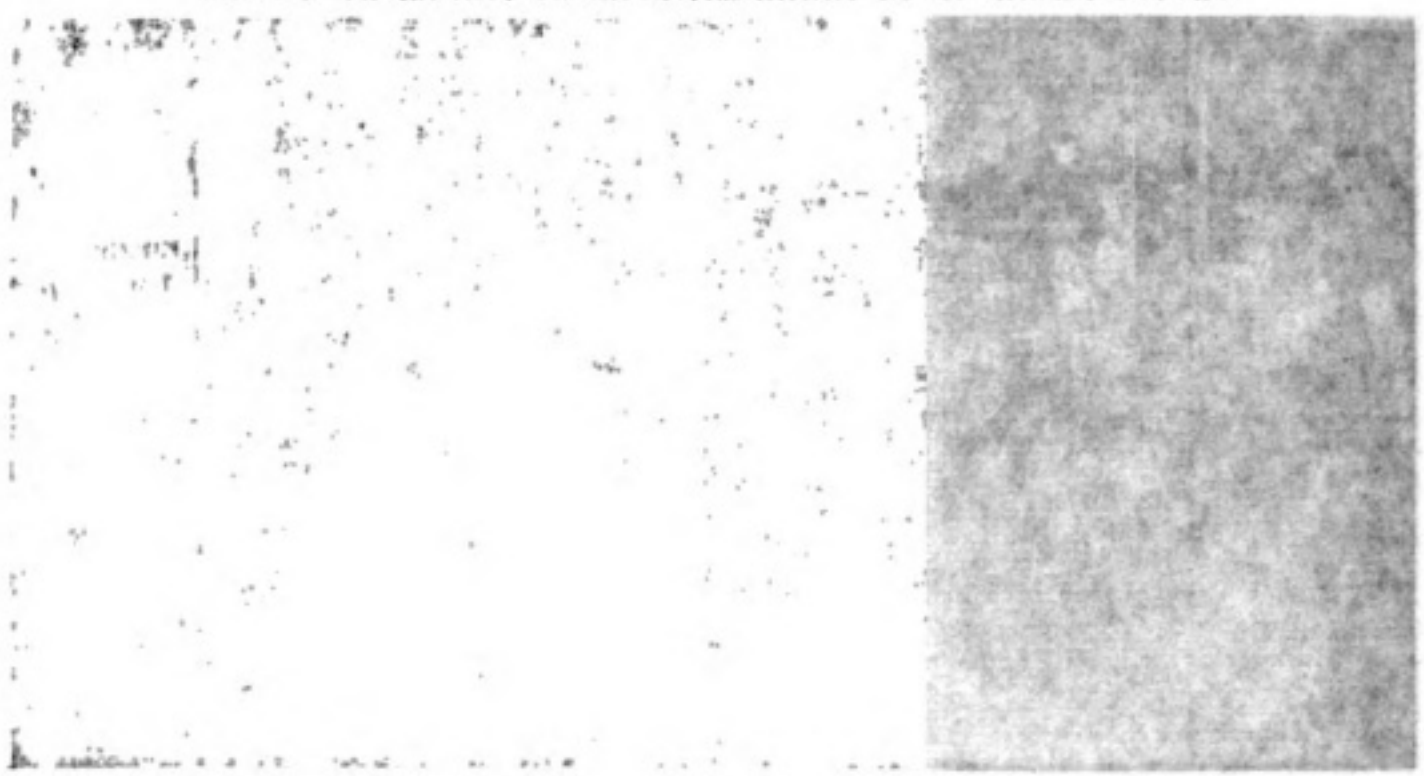
ENTRANCE AND DIRECT TO CHINA — ENTRANCE & MAIN ENTRANCE, PALACE OF HEAVENLY PURITY
(Entrance to the Imperial Residence & Private Rooms)

for less important occasions, the Chien-ch'ing, or middle hall for the reception, and the Ch'ien-ch'ing, or rather hall, for the Emperor, three form the Audience Chamber.

The names of these rooms were bestowed by Hung Lisi-po and several contemporaries, and represent Chinese ideas of good government pretty well. The Emperor's study, Ch'ien-ch'ing-kung, or the Palace of Heavenly Purity, is the central room on the east side of the Ch'ien-ch'ing, or Audience Chamber, and is connected with the Emperor's sleeping apartments in the Chiao-t'ai-tien, or Palace of Tranquil Longevity, and with several other rooms.

The furniture of these rooms was brought from the Summer Palace, and represents Chinese ideas of comfort and luxury. The Emperor's study, Ch'ien-ch'ing-kung, is connected with the Imperial Throne Room by corridors, the chief of which connects by corridors with the Emperor's study, Ch'ien-ch'ing-kung, and passes in front of the Chiao-t'ai-tien, and is flanked by two pavilions, Tung-hsi-hsiang and Hsi-hsiang, the former containing the Imperial Seal, for the Emperor, and the latter the Imperial Privy Seal, for the Empress.

At a little distance from this is a room for the Court ladies. Adjoining the Ch'ien-ch'ing on the east is the Chiao-t'ai-tien, connected by corridors with the Imperial Throne Room, and with several other apartments in which favorite Empresses were given, and passing on to the Palace of Heavenly Purity, or Ch'ien-ch'ing-kung, and the Palace of Tranquil Longevity, or Chiao-t'ai-tien, are the Imperial Throne Room, or Palace of Heavenly Purity, Ch'ien-ch'ing-kung, and the Palace of Tranquil Longevity, Chiao-t'ai-tien, with several other apartments in which favorite Empresses were given, and passing on to the Chinese link, with entrances in the



CORRIDOR IN CONNECTION WITH CHIAO-T'AI-TIEN ROOM, PALACE OF HEAVENLY PURITY

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

The decoration in the room with "Mill Cross," by Kenzan Kishi, who
was a monk, signifying the *soul-in-man*, of
Genkin Kishi, *who* executed at the com-
mand of the Imperial Household, and is
considered the best *work*. It is unsurpass-
ed in delicacy, but less bold than that of
the Kenzan room, though the Kenzan, according
to Tosa Mitsuyo, *with* noted accuracy in
Japanese style, with descriptive borders
depicting at various intervals *episodes* in
the life of Sesshu Toyo, and it is the residence of the present
Emperor *when* in Kyoto.

Worthy of special mention are three
Kakemono, done in monochrome upon
paper. These bands are six and a half by
nine *inches* and a half feet, and present a scene
from the poet *Nakamaro*. They show
two [illegible] and [illegible]
[illegible]; [illegible] and [illegible] conceptions.

In the "A Cock" or "Hinot Hatsu" one
finds room under the Kenzan, decorated
by Tosa Mitsuyo, *with* noted accuse in
Japanese style, with descriptive borders
depicting at various intervals *episodes* in
the life of Sesshu Toyo, and it is the residence of the present
Emperor *when* in Kyoto.

Worthy of special mention are three
Kakemono, done in monochrome upon
paper. These bands are six and a half by
nine inches and a half feet, and present a scene
from the poet *Nakamaro*. They show
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]; [illegible] and [illegible] conceptions.

The decoration in the room *with*
"*Mill Cross*," by Kenzan Kishi, *who*
was a monk, signifying the *soul-in-man*, of
Genkin Kishi, *who* executed at the com-
mand of the Imperial Household, and is
considered the best *work*. It is unsurpass-
ed in delicacy, but less bold than that of
the Kenzan room, though the Kenzan, according
to Tosa Mitsuyo, *with* noted accuse in
Japanese style, with descriptive borders
depicting at various intervals *episodes* in
the life of Sesshu Toyo, and it is the residence of the present
Emperor *when* in Kyoto.

Worthy of special mention are three
Kakemono, done in monochrome upon
paper. These bands are six and a half by
nine inches and a half feet, and present a scene
from the poet *Nakamaro*. They show
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]; [illegible] and [illegible] conceptions.

The decoration in the room *with*
"*Mill Cross*," by Kenzan Kishi, *who*
was a monk, signifying the *soul-in-man*, of
Genkin Kishi, *who* executed at the com-
mand of the Imperial Household, and is
considered the best *work*. It is unsurpass-
ed in delicacy, but less bold than that of
the Kenzan room, though the Kenzan, according
to Tosa Mitsuyo, *with* noted accuse in
Japanese style, with descriptive borders
depicting at various intervals *episodes* in
the life of Sesshu Toyo, and it is the residence of the present
Emperor *when* in Kyoto.

Worthy of special mention are three
Kakemono, done in monochrome upon
paper. These bands are six and a half by
nine inches and a half feet, and present a scene
from the poet *Nakamaro*. They show
two [illegible] and [illegible] conceptions.

In the "A Cock" or "Hinot Hatsu" one
finds room under the Kenzan, decorated
by Tosa Mitsuyo, *with* noted accuse in
Japanese style, with descriptive borders
depicting at various intervals *episodes* in
the life of Sesshu Toyo, and it is the residence of the present
Emperor *when* in Kyoto.

Worthy of special mention are three
Kakemono, done in monochrome upon
paper. These bands are six and a half by
nine inches and a half feet, and present a scene
from the poet *Nakamaro*. They show
two [illegible] and [illegible] conceptions.

The decoration in the room *with*
"*Mill Cross*," by Kenzan Kishi, *who*
was a monk, signifying the *soul-in-man*, of
Genkin Kishi, *who* executed at the com-
mand of the Imperial Household, and is
considered the best *work*. It is unsurpass-
ed in delicacy, but less bold than that of
the Kenzan room, though the Kenzan, according
to Tosa Mitsuyo, *with* noted accuse in
Japanese style, with descriptive borders
depicting at various intervals *episodes* in
the life of Sesshu Toyo, and it is the residence of the present
Emperor *when* in Kyoto.

Worthy of special mention are three
Kakemono, done in monochrome upon
paper. These bands are six and a half by
nine inches and a half feet, and present a scene
from the poet *Nakamaro*. They show
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible]; [illegible] and [illegible] conceptions.

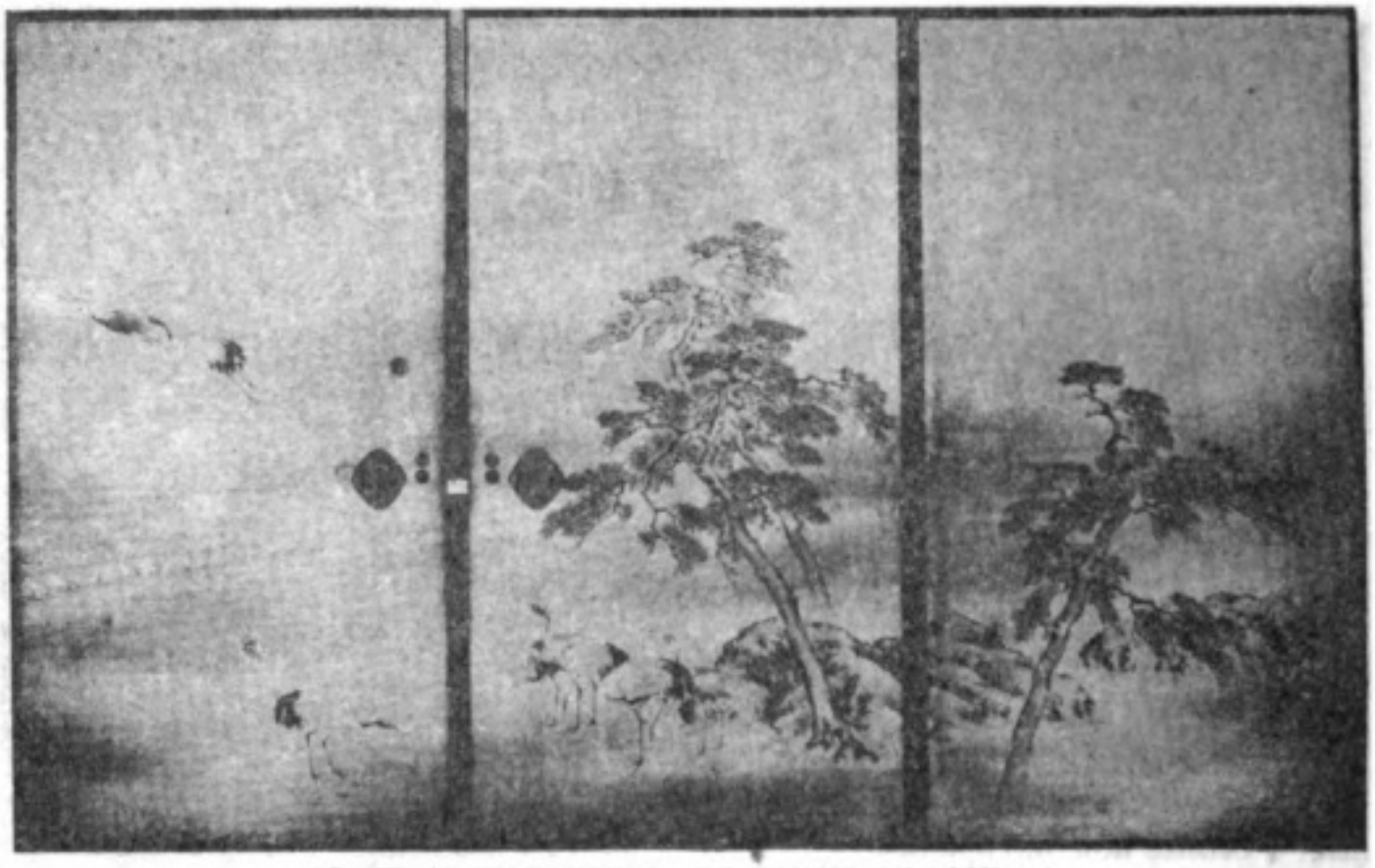
The decoration in the room *with*
"*Mill Cross*," by Kenzan Kishi, *who*
was a monk, signifying the *soul-in-man*, of
Genkin Kishi, *who* executed at the com-
mand of the Imperial Household, and is
considered the best *work*. It is unsurpass-
ed in delicacy, but less bold than that of
the Kenzan room, though the Kenzan, according
to Tosa Mitsuyo, *with* noted accuse in
Japanese style, with descriptive borders
depicting at various intervals *episodes* in
the life of Sesshu Toyo, and it is the residence of the present
Emperor *when* in Kyoto.

Worthy of special mention are three
Kakemono, done in monochrome upon
paper. These bands are six and a half by
nine inches and a half feet, and present a scene
from the poet *Nakamaro*. They show
two [illegible] and [illegible] conceptions.

The decoration in the room *with*
"*Mill Cross*," by Kenzan Kishi, *who*
was a monk, signifying the *soul-in-man*, of
Genkin Kishi, *who* executed at the com-
mand of the Imperial Household, and is
considered the best *work*. It is unsurpass-
ed in delicacy, but less bold than that of
the Kenzan room, though the Kenzan, according
to Tosa Mitsuyo, *with* noted accuse in
Japanese style, with descriptive borders
depicting at various intervals *episodes* in
the life of Sesshu Toyo, and it is the residence of the present
Emperor *when* in Kyoto.

Worthy of special mention are three
Kakemono, done in monochrome upon
paper. These bands are six and a half by
nine inches and a half feet, and present a scene
from the poet *Nakamaro*. They show
two [illegible] and [illegible] conceptions.

In the "A Cock" or "Hinot Hatsu" one
finds room under the Kenzan, decorated
by



SCENE AT WAKANOURA, BY RAISHO NAKASHIMA

blue and white in their interpretation. The coffered ceilings are also decorated in color.

Other apartments here are appropriately named according to the subjects chosen for their decoration, such as the "Rose Room," the "Chrysanthemum Room," the "Wild Geese Room" etc., and in these are the best examples of Japanese art of that period.

The *fusuma* with the chrysanthemum paintings are about six by twelve feet, with a background of gold leaf, which years have softend and enriched in color, with white chrysanthemums falling in careless profusion over their bamboo trellises. These paintings are by the famous Naonobu Kano, who at the age of seventeen, on account of his talent, was received in audience by Iyemitsu Tokugawa, and afterwards appointed artist to the Shogun's Court, and by command of the Shogunate became the head of his family, notwithstanding he was the second son. Later he was summoned to Yedo (Tokyo), and became a teacher in the Shogun's family. His work surpassed in both draughtsmanship and technique, being done with consummate skill and boldness.

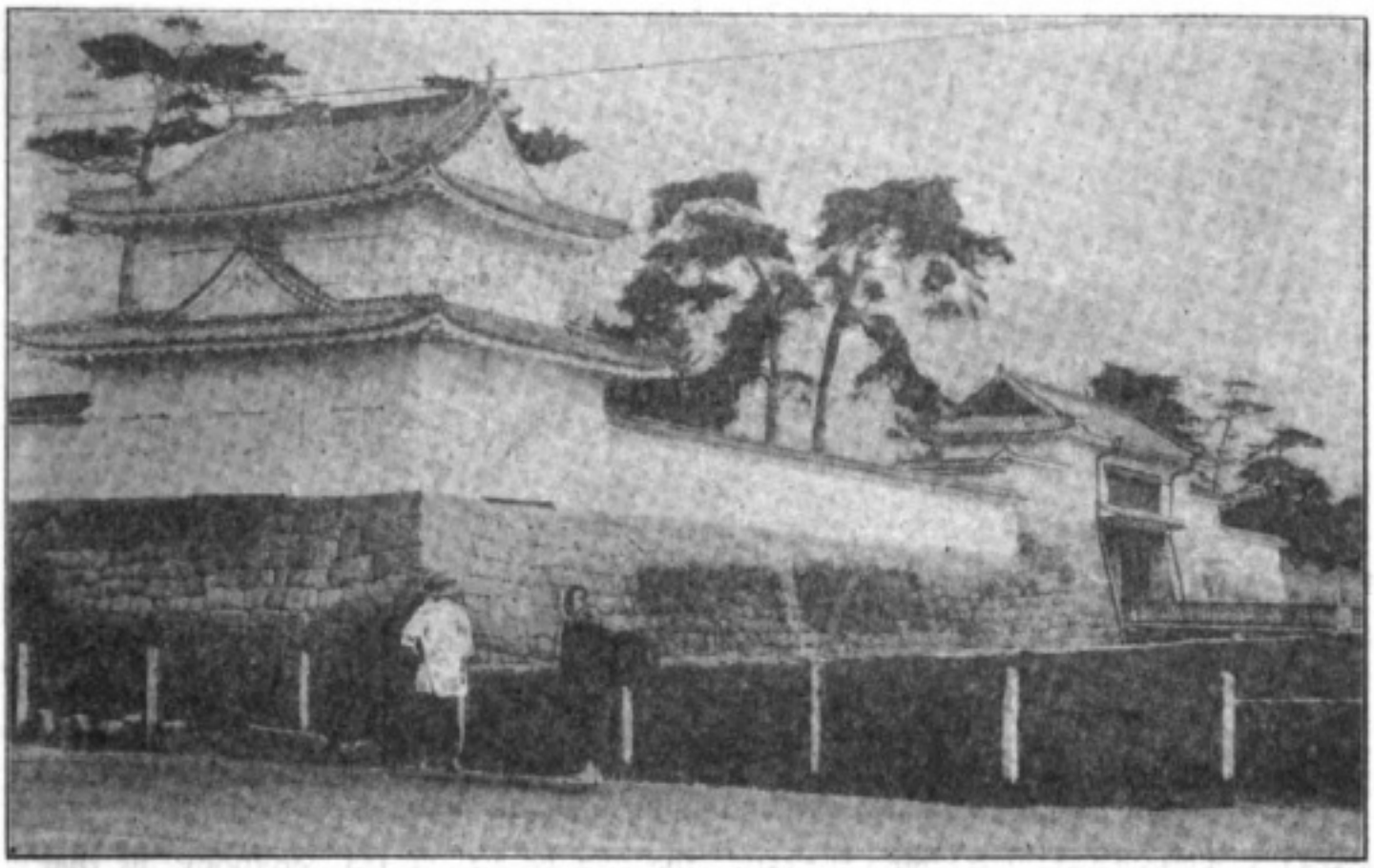
The decoration in the room with "Wild Geese," by Renzan Kishi, who was a pupil, afterwards the son-in-law, of Ganku Kishi, was executed at the command of the Imperial Household, and is considered his best work. It is marvellous in detail, but less bold than that of others of the same school. The panels are in color, on paper powdered with gold.

Another suite of the Palace consists of eleven apartments, and is called *Tsune Goten*. For six hundred years after the thirteenth century, generation after generation of Japanese rulers lived and died here, and it is the residence of the present Emperor when in Kyoto.

Worthy of special mention are three *fusuma* of the *Tsune Goten*, by Raisho Nakashima, done in monochrome upon paper. These panels are six and a half by nine and a half feet, and present a scene from the coast at Wakanoura. They show the artist to be a modern master of most refined taste and lofty conceptions.

In the *Ko Gosho*, or Minor Palace, are three rooms facing the garden, decorated by Tosa Mitsukiyo, with noted scenes in pure Japanese style, with descriptive poems appearing at various intervals; episodes in

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



NIJO CASTLE WALL, KYOTO

Chinese poetry are also portrayed, the whole being in brilliant colors, the vivid blue of the clouds, interpreted in broad conventional stripes, predominating. The exterior shows a series of paintings representing the twelve months of the year.

The Empress's apartments, situated in the northern part of the Palace compound, are of the same general style, the appointments being true Japanese. Notable among the decorations here are two *fusuma* in stippled gold, with paintings which rank among the masterpieces of Gantai. The subject, "Flowers and Birds" is executed in wonderful detail and is full of life and spirit, the coloring masterful. They measure about six by twelve feet.

There were also other suites for the use of other members of the Imperial family, and the *Kashiko-dokoro*, or Fearful Palace, which held the Sacred Mirror of the Sun Goddess, before it was removed to the mausoleum of Jimmu Tenno. The greater number of these, however, were razed, upon the removal of the capital to Tokyo. There are still remaining several *kura* (fire-proof treasure houses), which were built in 1585.

Almost in the centre of the city, north and south, but to the extreme west, is situated Nijo Castle, a superb example of the height of elegance and splendor to which the powerful Japanese of the latter part of the sixteenth century had risen, the very founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, Ieyasu, having built this brilliant stronghold, in 1601, for his residence whenever visiting the Imperial city. Not many years after Nijo Castle was erected, the keep of Fushimi castle, Hideyoshi's famous palace, and certain portions of that structure (notably, especially beautiful *ramma*, carvings placed above the sliding wall panels, *fusuma*), were transferred to Nijo, and used in making the inner citadel, in which a little later (1626), Ieyasu received His Majesty, Emperor Go-mizuno-o; but following this, the greater part of this building was removed to the *Sento Gosho*, Palace of Retired Emperors, and elsewhere, the remaining portion of that magnificence enduring until the middle of the next century only to be destroyed by fire, so that no inner citadel exists now. Otherwise, the buildings are the original ones, with the exception that the castle

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

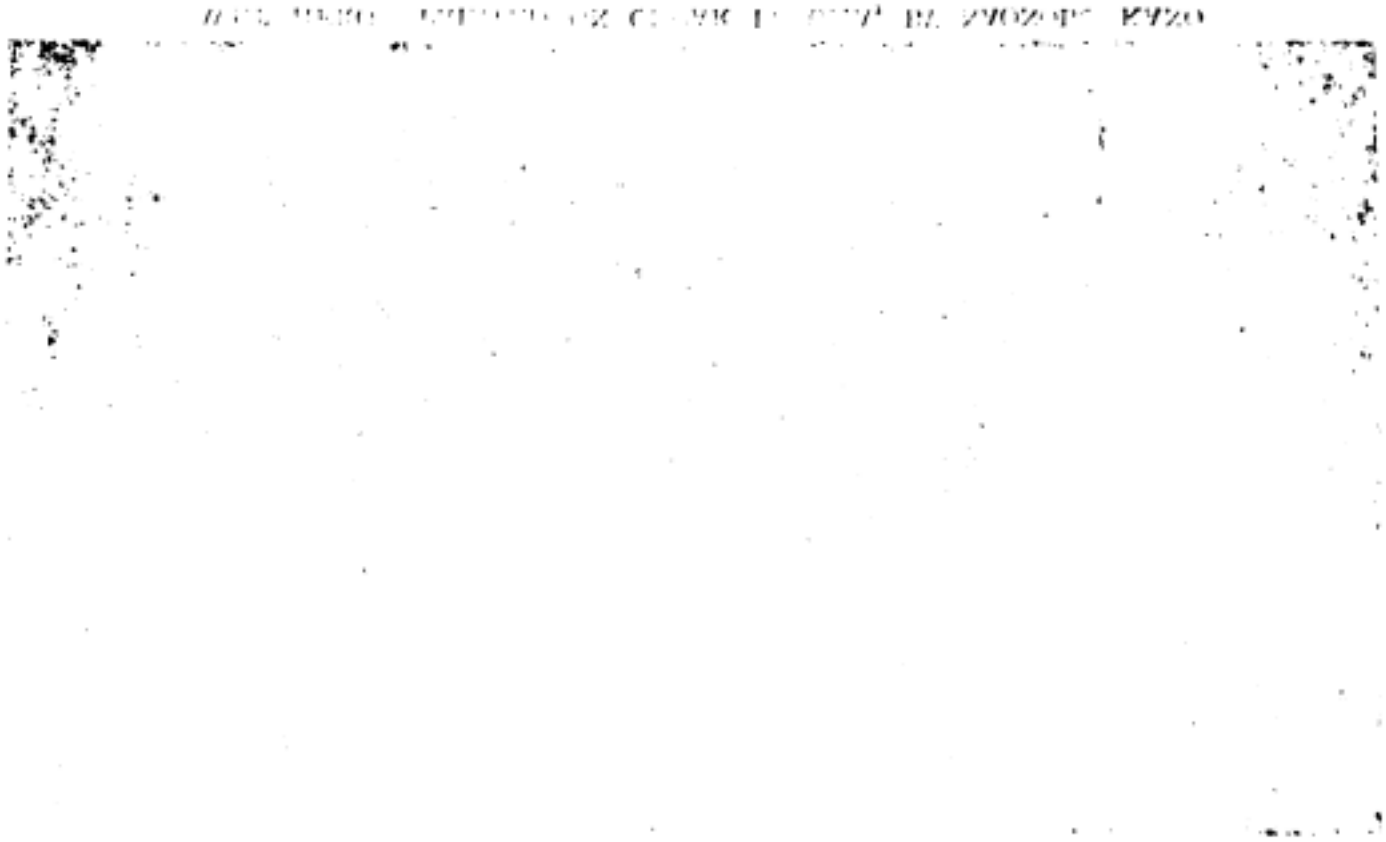
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

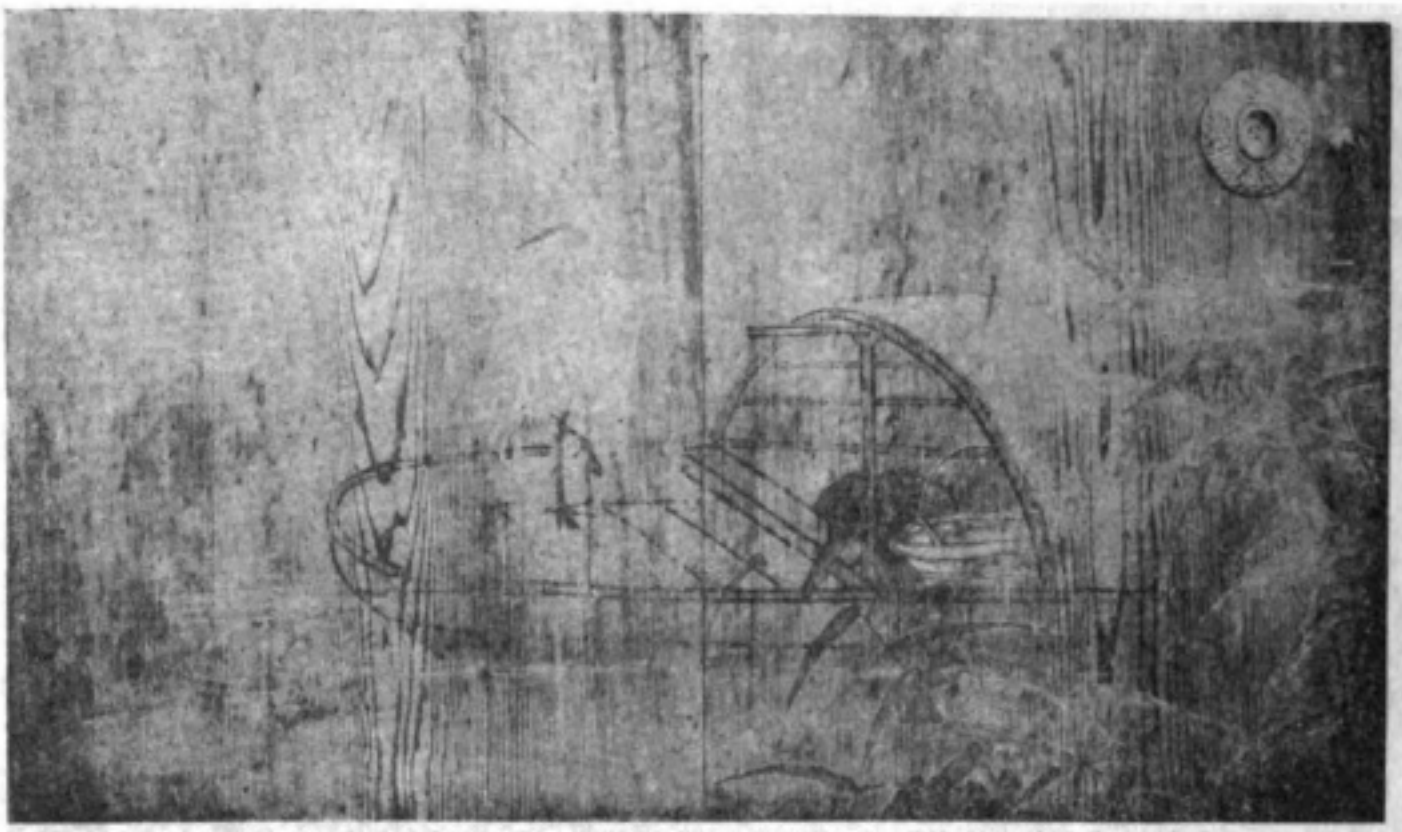
NIJO CASTLE WALL, KYOTO

Almost in the centre of the city, north and south, but to the extreme west, is situated Nijo Castle, a superb example of the height of elegance and splendor to which the powerful Tokugawa Shoguns aspired in the early years of the seventeenth century, after Nijo Castle was erected, the keep of Inabimi castle, Hidéyoshi's favorite palace, and certain portions of that structure (notably, especially beautiful wall panels, screens, etc., decorated with the aiglets and bosses of metal) were transferred to Nijo, and used in making the inner citadel, in which a little later (1626), Iyémon received His Majesty, Emperor Go-mizuno-o; but following this, the Regent had of this building was removed to the Zomo Castle, Palace of Kenroku Emperors, and elsewhere, the remaining portion of that magnificence on finish until the middle of the next century, only to be destroyed by fire, so that no finer citadel exists now. Originally, the buildings are the original keep, which was erected by Hidéyoshi, and which was built in 1587.

The Emperor's adventures, situated in the northern part of the Palace compound, are of the same general style, the apartments being three Japanese mats in stipples gold, with paintings of Chinese birds among the decorations. Here are two Japanese rank among the masterpieces of Chinese. The subject, "Flowers and Birds," is executed in monochrome ink, and is full of life and spirit, the coloring restrained. They measure about six by twelve feet. There were also other suites for the use of other members of the Imperial family, and the Matsuhito-shoden, or Empress' Palace, which held the Secret Mirror of the Sun Goddess, before it was removed to the mausoleum of Iemitsu Tomb. The great number of these, however, were razed, upon the removal of the capital to Tokyo. There are still remaining several (pre-Imperial days) which were built in 1587.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA





WET HERON PAINTED ON CEDAR FUSUMA, BY NAONOBU KANO

tower was demolished by lightning in 1750.

It is surrounded by a moat some ninety feet in width, and a high wall with turreted corners, furnishing an excellent example of a Japanese fortress.

The principal building is somewhat irregular in shape, but its greatest length from east to west is about the same as from north to south. It covers an area of about twenty thousand square feet. This is the *Ninomaru*, or outer castle, facing the north, near which is a lesser building.

Both structures are of choicest *hinoki* wood and the roofs are of tiles. The remaining portion of the outer enclosure forms a landscape garden in which is a large pond covering one third acre, into which the waters of the Kamo River are drawn to form a water-fall.

There are many islets ornamenting the pond, and upon its banks are numerous rare and curiously shaped stones, the original designer intending to exclude trees, confining himself to water and stones for the decorative effect desired; but afterwards, trees were planted, and the aspect of the gardens much changed from their early appearance. Both plans for this and for the buildings are attributed to Kobori Yenshu, the foremost authority on the *cha no yu*, or tea ceremony, at that time.

The first gate, *Haramon*, is elaborate in its decorations, both of metal and carving, the execution of which, as throughout the building, is superb.

The second gate, *O kuruma yose*, is gorgeous in gold and color, and its carvings of birds and flowers most beautiful.

Within the castle the first three suites were for the reception of *samurai*, *daimiyo*, and *goroju* (warriors, lords and ministers of state) respectively, the decorations in all being bold in drawing and striking in color, upon backgrounds of mellow gold; that in the *samurai* rooms showing life sized tigers, and bamboo; while the *daimiyo* suite is most ornate with maples and other trees, and on the door leading to the next room is a lion painted by Kano Tanyu.

Adjoining are the apartments known as the *O-biro-ma*, which embrace the audience chamber, called the *Go Taimenjo*, the most sumptuous and richly decorated of all. Its spaciousness, its brilliancy and splendor of gold, the lofty conception of its decoration of spreading pines, also by Kano Tanyo, produce a wonderful effect of grandeur and greatness.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

CHERRY BLOSSOMS, BY NAONOBU KANO, FUSUMA IN NIJO CASTLE

In the carved *ramma* appear the *ho-o* bird, leaves, and the Tokugawa crest.

In this, as in other apartments, the floor has two levels, the higher one being intended for the *Shogun*, the lower, for his inferiors; and here also is a hidden recess, *mi chodai*, where guards might watch unseen by the assembly; paintings by Tosa artists beautify it.

Connected with these rooms is the *Kuro-shoin* suite, panels by Naonobu Kano; storks and pines and blossoming cherry trees forming the subjects, the latter being in the splendid reception room of this group, very rich in coloring and highly decorative in effect, for which this artist was noted, and his most famous painting is upon a cedar door in this room. It portrays a wet heron perched upon the gunwale of an old boat, the famous *Nure-sagi no yoshido*. Sad to say, it was once used for posting notices upon, during the time of the castle's occupancy by the Kyoto Prefectural government, soon after the Restoration!

Next are the *Shiro-shoin* apartments, in dull gold and delicate colors, and finished in carefully selected *hinoki*. These *fusuma*, by Kano Koi, depict Chinese scenes and are of special charm. This suite was for the personal use of the *Shogun* when visiting the Mikado, at Kyoto.

All of these rooms have corresponding ones at the back, which are also handsomely decorated in the same manner, some of them containing notable examples of both paintings and carvings.

By Imperial command, in 1868, the castle was used by the then Council of State, and it was here His Majesty took oath before them to grant the country a deliberative assembly; and strange to say, from the very castle built by the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, was the Imperial Rescript against the same pronounced.

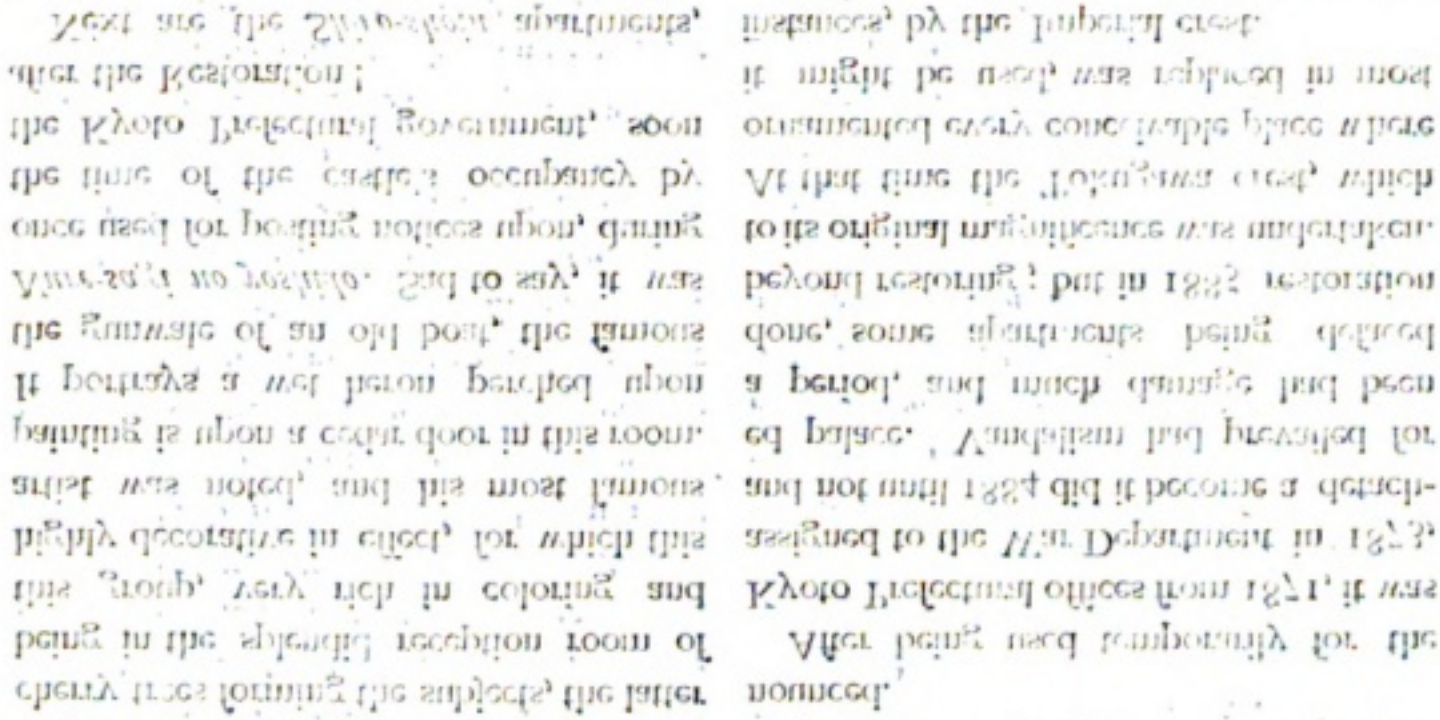
After being used temporarily for the Kyoto Prefectural offices from 1871, it was assigned to the War Department in 1873, and not until 1884 did it become a detached palace. Vandalism had prevailed for a period, and much damage had been done, some apartments being defaced beyond restoring; but in 1885 restoration to its original magnificence was undertaken. At that time the Tokugawa crest, which ornamented every conceivable place where it might be used, was replaced in most instances, by the Imperial crest.

The decoration throughout the castle, coffered ceilings, sliding panels, *ramma*, plastered walls, lacquer finishing and ornamental metal work, together with the elaborate work on the girders and beams, is pronounced the best of all the Kyoto Imperial Buildings.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

SOUTH SIDE HIGH SCHOOL

SOUTH POLE EXPEDITION

THE scheme to explore the Antarctic regions, inaugurated by Lieutenant Shirase, upon being made public, was immediately sanctioned and promoted by many prominent and influential men and the Asahi newspapers of both Tokyo and Osaka; and a society for supporting the expedition was organized with Count Okuma as president, and a committee of five appointed for active work Mr. Sasaki, Member of the Diet, being one of them.

Much enthusiasm has been manifested, and the subscription list for the enterprise has reached about thirty thousand dollars. The remaining amount necessary to accomplish the expedition, some fifteen thousand dollars, will be borrowed, and the party comprising some twenty-five men mostly of military and marine experience, between the ages of about thirty and forty, chosen for their excellent qualifications for such an expedition, is in readiness to depart. The Hoko Maru, schooner of two hundred tons, has been purchased and fitted with a subsidiary engine, the cost being about twelve thousand dollars. The expedition will set off, November fifteen, expecting to achieve its object and return to Japan in September, 1912.

CAPTAIN NAOKICHI NOMURA

Lieutenant Shirase is a retired officer of the commissariat of the Japanese army. He is a native of Akita Prefecture, having been born in the port of Kaneura, Yuri-gun, some forty-five years ago. At the age of eighteen he entered a training school for non-commissioned officers, and later graduated respectively from the Toyama Military School, and the Shikwan Gakko, or school for commissioned officers, after which he received an appointment as sub-lieutenant, in 1897, and was attached to the First Army Division, with the late Major General Matsumura, as Chief of Staff, by whom he was severely reprimanded for having contributed an article to the Heiji Shimbun (military journal), on matters relating to the revision of regulations as to the marriage of military officers. Shirase at once gave up his commission and was placed on the retired list.

He became interested in a scheme to explore the North Pole, assembled around him men of similar views, planned an expedition, and went to Hakodate, in Hokkaido, to make preparations. There he met Lieutenant Gunji, at the head of a party for exploring the Kurile Islands, and whose ships had met with some disaster which forced them to return.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Shirase was persuaded to accompany them on their second cruise to the islands, and after reaching them remained a year and returned to his native place.

He enlisted the support of General Kodama for his North Pole scheme, and following the Ganeral's advice to accustom himself to Arctic climate by living there previous to undertaking the expedition, betook himself to the Behring Straits and the land of the Esquimaux, where he lived for two years, enduring all manner of hardships, and inured himself to the Arctic weather.

When he returned to Japan in 1902, he received the hearty approval of the General, who, as a first step toward accomplishing the plan put before him by Lieut. Shirase, presented a memorial to the Diet for the establishment of a volunteer army division in the Kuriles, for the defense of the islands, as well as for agriculture and fishing. It was approved by both Houses, but just at this time the war with Russia broke out, and Lieut. Shirase enlisted and was ordered to the front, and served in the field of Manchuria as lieutenant of commissariat corps, during which time he was promoted.

POLAR COSTUME

After the triumphant return of the Japanese forces, General Kodama met with an untimely death, which also struck the death knell to Shirase's North Pole expedition, as the General had been its main financial supporter.

Commander Peary's exploration determined Lieut. Shirase to turn his attention to the South Pole, which scheme was made public, and preparations about completed some time since, the idea being to endeavor to precede the party setting off for the South Pole, in December, from New Zealand, under Captain Scott, of England, in order to be able to raise the Japanese flag, another expedition being contemplated for scientific investigation.

Lieut. Shirase is a total abstainer from alcoholic drink and the use of tobacco, has trained himself to endure extreme cold, and invariably eats cold food. He has never tasted medicine of any kind, and physically is well prepared for the work he is undertaking. He has issued articles of covenant, to which all members of the party are required to subscribe, and by which they will be compelled to abide. Its main purport is to impress upon the men their duty to superiors in charge, and the necessity of each being faithful in every particular and obeying orders implicitly, realizing constantly that their undertaking will be watched by the whole world, and that only through combined efforts can they hope to attain success.

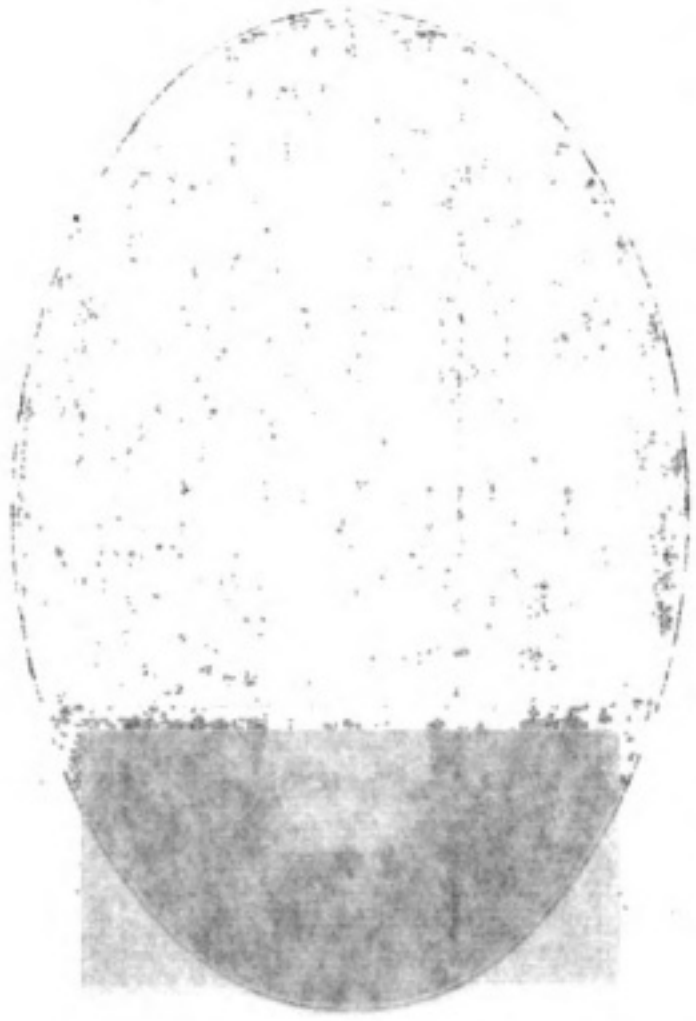
The use of alcoholic drink is strictly prohibited, and caution as to economy with food, and care of animals is not forgotten.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

CONJUNCTION OF THE PLANETS.
LIEUT. PARKER.



PROF. JACKSON'S APPARATUS.

PROF. TERUTAKO TAKEDA

Naokichi Nomura, who has been chosen as capitain for the vessel, is a native of Aomori, and has been engaged in navigation for some ten years, having worked his way from a common sailor. He has the splendid record of never having had an accident with any vessel in his charge.

Prof. Tetsuzo Awane, graduate of the School of Natural Philosophy, of Tokyo, and lecturer in several Government schools and also in Waseda University, has been given charge of surveying and astronomical observations.

Tada Keiichi, a young man of twenty-eight years of age, who served as cavalry private in the fortieth regiment, in the Russo-Japanese war, and was awarded honorable mention, is to serve Commander Shirase in the capacity of private secretary.

In charge of polar costumes is to be Yura Onishi, a furrier by trade, who has had years of experience in battling with the cold of the Arctic regions. Takagi Kichitaro will oversee the supply of other garments.

Prof. Takeda, who was a graduate of a midde school at nineteen, and after completing his education, became a high school teacher, goes as expert in geology, meteorology, zoology and botany.

Arai Kihei will be in charge of a dormitory section. He has had conferred upon him the Order of Merit of the Seventh Grade, has been decorated with the Green Paulonia Imperialis, and received the medal of the Golden Kite, together with the sums of one and two hundred yen respectively, for honorable service rendered as sergeant major and clerk of the general staff. He was also awarded a silver cup at the time he was attached to the committee for demarkation of the Karufotu boundary.

Other members of the land party are Ishii Yoshimatsu, Miura Yoshino, Tadamune and Nishikawa Genzo, all of whom have had military training and service, several of them having had Arctic experience.

The equipment consists of ten sets

LIEUT. SHIRASE,
COMMANDER OF THE EXPEDITION

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

PROF. AWANE SEIZO SHIKAI KEIICHI TADA YUKA ONISHI

of sledges, thirty dogs, fur coats for twenty-five men, large and small tents, one set each of carpenters' and blacksmiths' tools, scientific instruments, theodolite surveying instruments and photographic apparatus.

Provisions required will be thirty thousand pounds of refined rice; *miso* (fermented beans) fifteen hundred pounds; one hundred twenty gallons *soy* (similar to Worchestershire sauce); two thousand cans of vegetables; the same quantity of canned fruit; two thousand five hundred cans of meat; a thousand pounds of sugar of four grades; twenty thousand dried fish of various kinds; three hundred pounds each of dried peas and beans; fifteen hundred pounds of glutenous rice; a quantity of military biscuits, rice dumpling and table salt. Fuel, petroleum and food for the animals are of course, included.

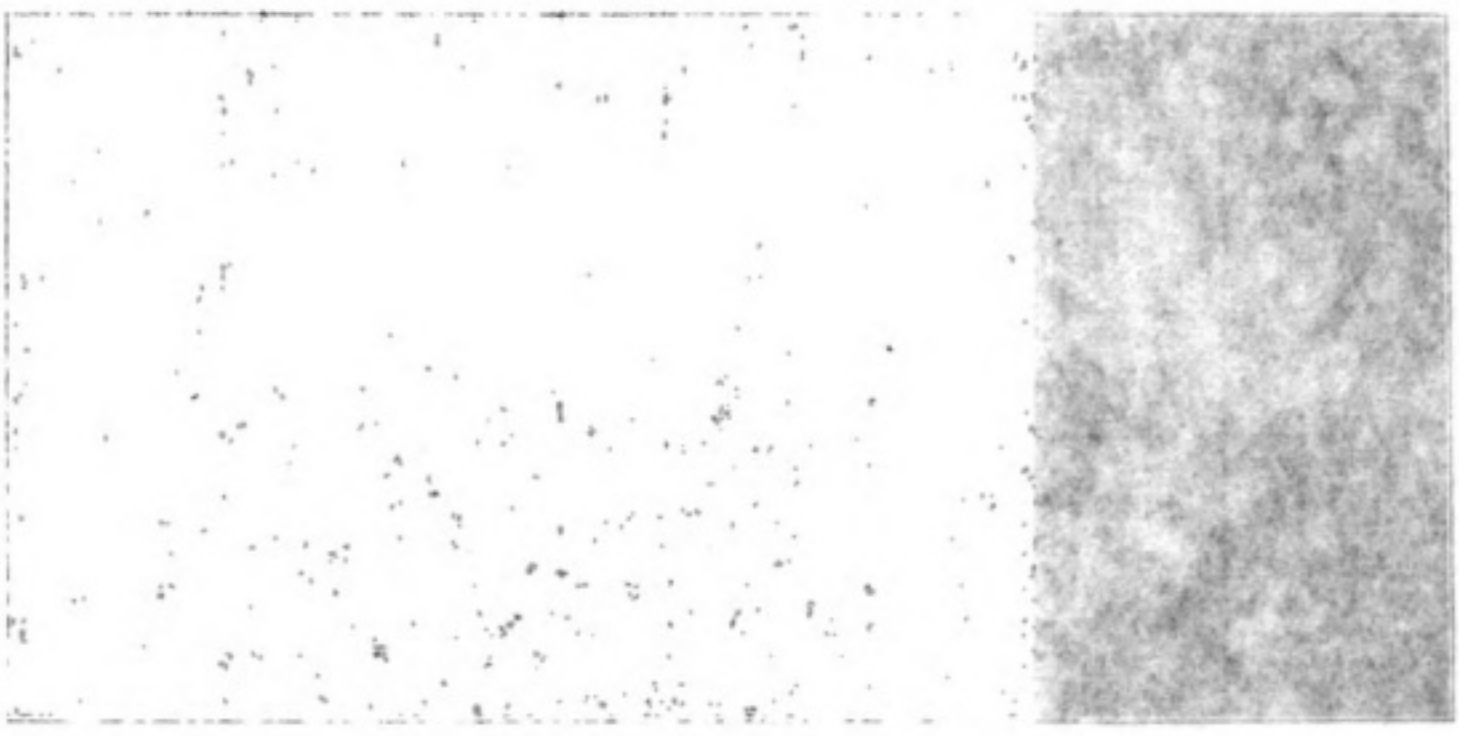
Compared with the equipment and provisions required by similar exploring parties from occidental countries, it may appear scanty, but is not, owing to the difference in the mode of living between the Japanese and occidentals.

Apparel for the land party consists of a coat, trousers, head covering and ten pairs of gloves each, of fur inside and out, antelope skins being used to make them. Beds for camping on ice are made of bear skins. The cost for each complete outfit was about sixty-five dollars.

The mariners coats are made of antelope skins in front and dog or sheep skins in the back. Six hundred dog skins, costing four hundred fifty dollars; two hundred antelope skins, six hundred dollars; sheep skins, sixty-five dollars, and ten bear skins, one hundred dollars, have been used.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

FORMOSANS

DIFFERENT PEOPLES OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE

By Dr. SHOGORO TSUBOI

THE geographical position of Japan makes it seem most probable that the Ainus, who now inhabit the northern part of the island, and who doubtless once were spread over its entire extent, commingled with the Malays from the south and the Koreans from the west, who were either cast ashore or perhaps sought adventure in a foreign land. Although it can not be definitely stated that such was the origin of the Japanese, they possess traits both of character and language that are strongly convincing of such a theory. The Ainu was to all appearances of the Caucasian race, of much less sturdy physique than either the Malay or Korean, and of no more advanced civilization; the result, therefore, being, that they gradually gave place to the stronger element, and migrated to the north; the mixed race springing from these sources finally establishing themselves and from time to time widening their domain until of sufficient number and power to found a nation, continually extending its possessions and embracing various tribes of other descent, and including representatives from all quarters of the globe.

Thus, among the Japanese there are many different types, with the predominating physical characteristics of one or the other of the various races from which their people have sprung. Many are like the Ainu, with heavy beards, high noses and other distinguishing features; some, like the Malay, have no beard, and otherwise possess his traits; others there are who show East Indian origin; some are very large, others quite small, and so on, making the Japanese race one of great interest in point of origin and development.

By their mixed blood they have an in-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

OROCCOS, SAGHALIEN

born capacity for adapting themselves, and by this characteristic quality, to skillfully absorb all with which they come in contact. Their rapid assimilation of foreign civilization within the last half century has brought them, as a nation, to the position of leader of all Asiatic races.

Besides the many distinctive types of what may nevertheless be called pure Japanese, there are, living within the Empire as her subjects, some by choice, others by circumstance, more than half a dozen peoples, each of whose manners and customs have remained practically unchanged, peculiar to themselves; and whose chief characteristics and origin are obviously apart from each other and the true Japanese. They are the Ainus, Loochoo Islanders, Ogasawaras, Saghaliens, Kurileans, Formosans, Giryaks and Oroccos, taken in the order in which they became subjects.

The island of Yezo, inhabited by the Ainus, was formally recognized as a dominion of the Japanese Empire in 1869. These people have an abundance of wavy hair, worn hanging to the shoulders by both men and women; the former also have bushy beards, and the latter, on arriving at maturity tattoo their faces around the mouth, and also their hands. They both wear earrings, and habiliments very similar to the Japanese dress, consisting of a *kimono*-like coat, though with short sleeves, and a skirt which reaches to the knees, a sash corresponding to the *obi* being used. These garments are sometimes made of hand-woven cloth called *attush*, made from the bark of a tree, and formerly used exclusively, but now a great deal of cotton cloth manufactured by the Japanese is used, and the outer garment more or less elaborately ornamented with embroidery, well executed in interesting designs. Gaiters called *kiahan* cover the legs, and in the winter peculiarly constructed snow shows are worn, but in summer the Ainu goes barefooted.

Their domiciles are usually crude structures of rough poles, with the roof and side walls covered with reeds, the bare ground being used as the floor, though mats are used to sit upon.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

AINU, SAGHALIEN

AINU WOMAN

Their food consists of rice and other cereals; formerly they used the lily bulb very extensively, which they ate either in the bulb form or made into starch. Vegetables are not a favorite food owing to their dislike for agricultural pursuits. They are adepts in fishing and excellent hunters, consequently use fish and animal flesh in abundance, bear meat being much prized and considered a great delicacy.

VETERAN HOKKAIDO AINUS

The Loochoo Islands were annexed to Japan in 1872, and Okinawa Prefecture established in 1879, before which the islanders were free, their country being independent. The people inhabiting these islands resemble those of the mainland their language also is closely allied to the ancient Japanese, showing the probability of their having come from the same stock, but intercourse between the mainland and these islands was cut off for a very long period, which accounts for the variations we find among the two peoples to-day. Males and females wear their hair in top-knots held in place by hair pins. Previously, they wove cloth of the fibre and bark of trees, especially the cocoanut tree, from which they made garments much like those used in Japan, where they now purchase cloth, and also use a Chinese product. On their feet they wear sandals called *zori*. Their houses are the same as

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

LOO CHOO ISLANDER

TYPE OF KOREAN

those built in Japan, but their food consists chiefly of sweet potatoes. The written language used at the present time is a combination of Japanese and Chinese characters, though formerly they used original hieroglyphics now only occasionally seen; one of the interesting modes of writing was by the use of rope traced into naturalistic forms.

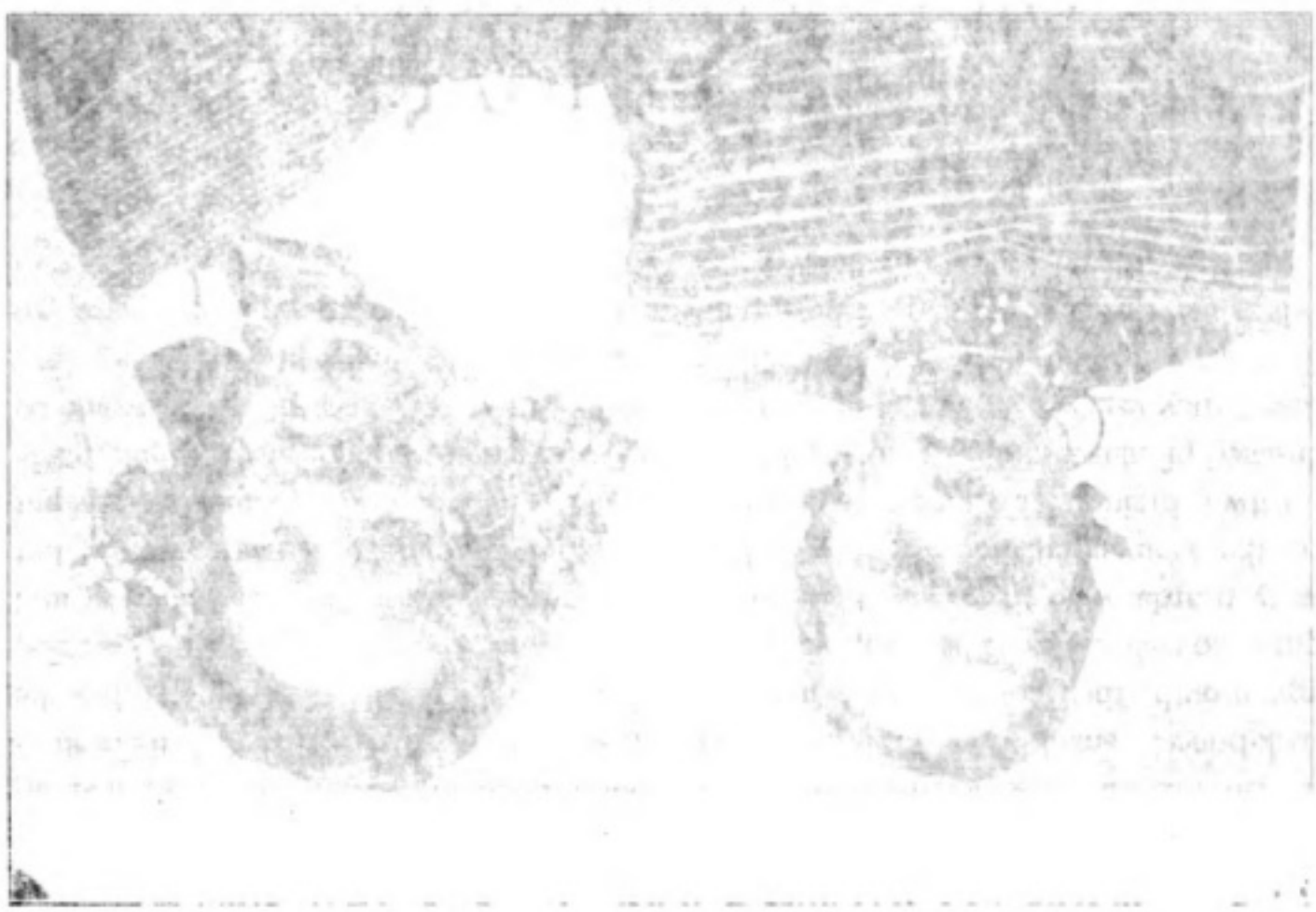
The Japanese Government entered into a treaty with Russia whereby the latter took possession of the whole of Saghalien Island, and Japan the Kurile Archipelago (1876—77). Among the aborigines of Saghalien, there were many who wished to remain Japanese subjects, and sought permission of the Government to emigrate to the province of Ishikari, in Yezo, whose people may be regarded as a branch of the Ainu race, whom they closely resemble physically, but differ in manners and customs. The Saghalien Ainus wear a band of cloth about two inches in width around the head. The native of the Southern Kuriles resembles the Hokkaido Ainu, but the Northern Kurile aborigine's beard is not long like the Ainu's. Some may be seen clothed in bear skin while others, who have become Russianized, wear European clothes. Their original abode was a hole dug in the ground covered by a rude roof.

GIRYAK FAMILY, SAGHALIEN

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



FORMOSAN GIRLS

Ogasawara Island was occupied by a community which constituted a small republic; its subjects, representing various countries of the world, having been attracted there by the advantages offered in fishery. Although this island had always been considered by Japan as one of her dominions, it was not generally regarded as such by other powers until the Japanese Government formally took possession in 1876, and the inhabitants other than Japanese subsequently became naturalized, most of them being of European origin, the adults adhering to their own customs and dress, but their children were clad in Japanese fashion. The ordinary diet consists of rice, potatoes and fruit, fish and tortoises. The dwellings are substantial wooden structures.

Formosa, which became a Japanese possession through the Sino war of 1894–1895, has a mixed population of natives, who occupy the eastern part of the island, and a majority of Chinese from Tonkien and Canton; the customs of these people resembling, in consequence, those of the Chinese race. The aborigines exhibit all the characteristics of the Malayan tribes, especially those of the western division of that race. Their dress and manners are also of that class; both sexes wear their hair long, and the women tatoo a net ornament around their mouths. Their garments are quite varied, the common outside one resembling the Japanese *haori*, without sleeves, the material of which they are made being a vegetable fibre called *karamushi*. Necklaces made of seeds, bones, and the teeth of animals, are worn. Their dwellings are built of stone, crude in construction, and a form of primitive hut. In the towns of Formosa, a tile of reddish brown color is used on the roofs, which is a distinctive characteristic of this locality, and lends a cheerful and pleasing effect. Those who live in the mountainous districts inhabit caves or excavations. The Formosans have sime knowledge of agriculture, cultivating potatoes to quite an extent. They also use a fish and flesh diet.

As a result of the Russo-Japanese war, the Russians conceded to Japan the southern half of Saghalien, and an account of the chief inhabitants has already been

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

given. New elements existing there now are known as the *Giryaks* and the *Oroccos*; the Giryaks are characterized by high cheek-bones, small eyes and nose, and large mouth, their complexion being of a light yellowish color. The men, who have scanty beards, wear their hair in top knots, and the women entwine their long hair into two braids. Formerly their dress consisted of animal and fish skins, but at present they use velvet, flannel and calico. Their diet is rice and flour, fish, and animal flesh; their dwellings are log cabins, built in the Russian style, and sometimes cone-shaped tents of canvas.

The Oroccos are short in stature, with round faces, and extremely small, slanting eyes. The men have discarded the custom of wearing their hair in top knots, but the women wear theirs the same as the Giryaks, in two long braids. In their clothing and diet they are similar to the Giryaks, but their dwellings differ, inasmuch as they put up a very crude cone-shaped hut, made from the bark of trees, but which would be totally unfit for a fixed domicile; they lead a nomadic life, migrating from place to place.

REMARKABLE MOVEMENTS OF LAND IN JAPAN

By JIMBO KOTORA

PROFESSOR IN THE IMPERIAL UNIVERSITY

FLOODS, volcanic eruptions and earthquakes are great calamities which nature sends too often to Japan, and fire has many times swept away entire cities and rendered thousands homeless, but none of these are so much dreaded by the natives as by foreigners who have experienced them here. The Japanese are a stoical and philosophical people, and are able to encounter dire disasters, envolving the loss of all they possess, and yet behold in its very magnitude, the grandeur or sublimity. This fact is observable in the language itself, which furnishes such instances as *Yedo-no-hana*, "flower of Tokyo," to designate a fearful conflagration of the city, illustrating their appreciation of the splendor of the scene for the time being, and their disposition to take things as they come, patiently and uncomplainingly, simply saying "*shikata ga nai*," (it can not be helped).

The Japanese vocabulary is rich in special terms to distinguish various kinds of fire incidents, but the cities are poor in fire-proof buildings and protection, the fire departments being organized upon a basis entirely inadequate to the needs of the time, and the expression *ittokoku*, first-rate or best quality state, so often used by local papers in referring to Japan, seems in this particular at least, quite misapplied.

Together with the other great causes of impoverishment in Japan, the geology of the land itself and the forces causing peculiar changes not experienced elsewhere so far as known, add much to the difficulties with which her people must meet without hope of overcoming. In the very beauty of her scenery sometimes lurks the greatest danger; for in the rugged mountain districts, so charming in picturesque outline, great land-slides come down upon villages that nestle at the foot, burying from sight all signs of their awful destruction; and the quiet mountain stream as it murmurs along,

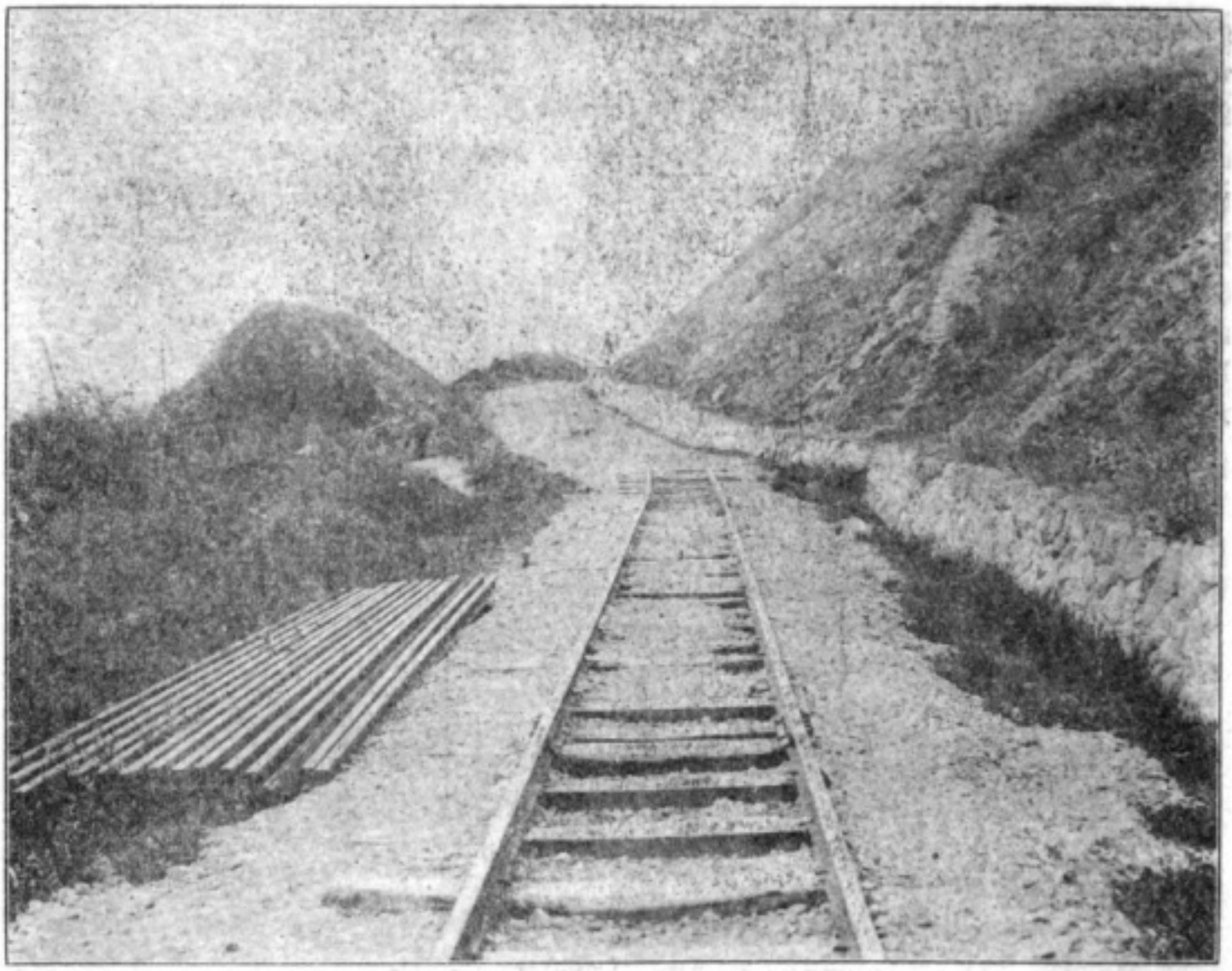
Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



MOVEMENT OF PART OF SLOPE NEAR LAKE SUWA

gives little warning that it may become, in a day or two, a mad, rushing torrent, sweeping before it, and into its surging, raging rapids, rock and tree, house and home, man and beast alike, leaving in its trail after its fury has subsided a desolation like the "Valley of Dry Bones."

Tidal waves are not infrequent, and in 1896 the coast plains of the northern part of the island were completely robbed of all thereon. What, in Japan, is called a mountain tidal wave, *yama-tsunami*, though not, of course connected in any way with the tide, is a sudden rushing from the mountain side of a great river of water, caused by some previous land-slide having closed the course of a stream, whose waters have gradually risen to a point too weak to imprison it, and it dashes forth carrying with it the stones and debris of its former prison walls into the green fields and fertile valleys below, making of them a sandy desert

The great stony wastes, forming the flood plains of the large rivers, but in which there is very little water in the dry season, become most dangerous and appalling after heavy rains. Travelers often express surprise in passing through tunnels in a region near Kobe on perfectly level coast plains with no mountainous surroundings. These tunnels are really sub-ways under the earth-walls and raised river beds formed by the accummulation of detritus deposited by floods, and serve to keep the wild waters after heavy rains in the proper channel. Should these embankments ever yield to the force of the flood, it would bring awful disaster.

Japan is only second to the Island of Java, sometimes spoken of as the Garden of the East, in the matter of active volcanoes, and from some places a whole series of smoking cones may be observed at once. There have been many destructive eruptions, though none so great in extent as

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

those most prominent in European history, and interesting changes in the conformation of the land have been and are still attributable to volcanic action. While it was accepted by ancient investigators that Lake Biwa was a result of the volcanic action which gave to Japan her Peerless Mountain, Fuji-no-Yama (in the language of foreigners and interpreters simply Fuji-yama), believing the depression in which the lake lies to be equivalent to the mountain's volume, there is no proof whatever of such a theory. The origin of the lake of Toya, north of the volcano Usu, in Hokkaido, is similarly explained. There are, however, instances of very recent date, as late as 1888, when several lakes were formed on the northern side of Bandaisan by volcanic action. Not by eruption from the crater proper, but by the bursting away of the mountain side, through a sudden explosion for which the crater afforded no outlet, and its enormous mass of rock fragments closing river courses, causing the waters to rise to and fill the possible concavities having resulted from the explosion.

The frequency, and often distructive nature, of earthquakes in Japan are world-known, and necessarily seriously considered by native thinkers, whose interest in the matter has brought about organized investigation by a special committee, which has resulted in important discovery and the invention of instruments of no small value in recording earth movements; not only those caused by earthquakes, but of an entirely different nature, and for which no cause has as yet been positively assigned, but attributed to the geological structure of the land. The reports of this committee include observation on earthquakes, descriptions of volcanoes, and land movements from any cause, and are published both in Japanese and English.

The ordinary movement known through the occurrence of raised coral formations, as in Ryukyu and Taiwan, or by the coast terraces in Sakkalin (Karafuto or Saghalien, the latter being a common but very bad transliteration), is spoken of in text books and other publications, but the fact of the very considerable movement of small areas of land without any apparent cause, is little known or accepted except by those who have seen, and studied them. But peculiar instances exist and may be cited in number, and civil engineers who once only took into account the common conditions, such as slopes, fissures, swamps, new springs et cetera, in their undertakings, now generally recognize that in Japan there is another force to be reckoned with, where none of the above are to be found, which causes a movement of the land in a most surprising and unexpected way.

The following examples will give some idea of these movements:

In passing over the Oi River on the Tokaido Railway, just before reaching the small station called Kanaya, on the left hand side may be seen indications of an old cutting, about ten feet deep and the breadth of a single line. The slope, where the cut was made, is very gentle, and one would not suppose the movement which took place after the road was made, at all possible. But no amount of expert engineering in the way of piles and walling was sufficient to check the movement. The bottom is now greatly undulating and the sides look like irregularly heaped coarse gravel. At Kasuga station, a shallow cutting was made, in 1901, in order to make a new wagon road under the railway; just before Chokoji, a Buddhist temple, the road became much changed soon after it was made, the bottom being raised and the sides much disturbed, and it was found necessary to protect it by the heaviest and strongest masonry. In these two places, the existing conditions may only be explained by the possible effect past earthquakes may have produced in those parts,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

say by the Tokaido earthquake which took place more than fifty years ago. Traces of subsidence along fissures are visible in the neighborhood, but no records were kept which would prove that they were really produced at that time. Persons who experienced that earthquake were not provided with any diary or memorandum concerning same, and most of them are now at too advanced an age to be relied upon for accurate memory.

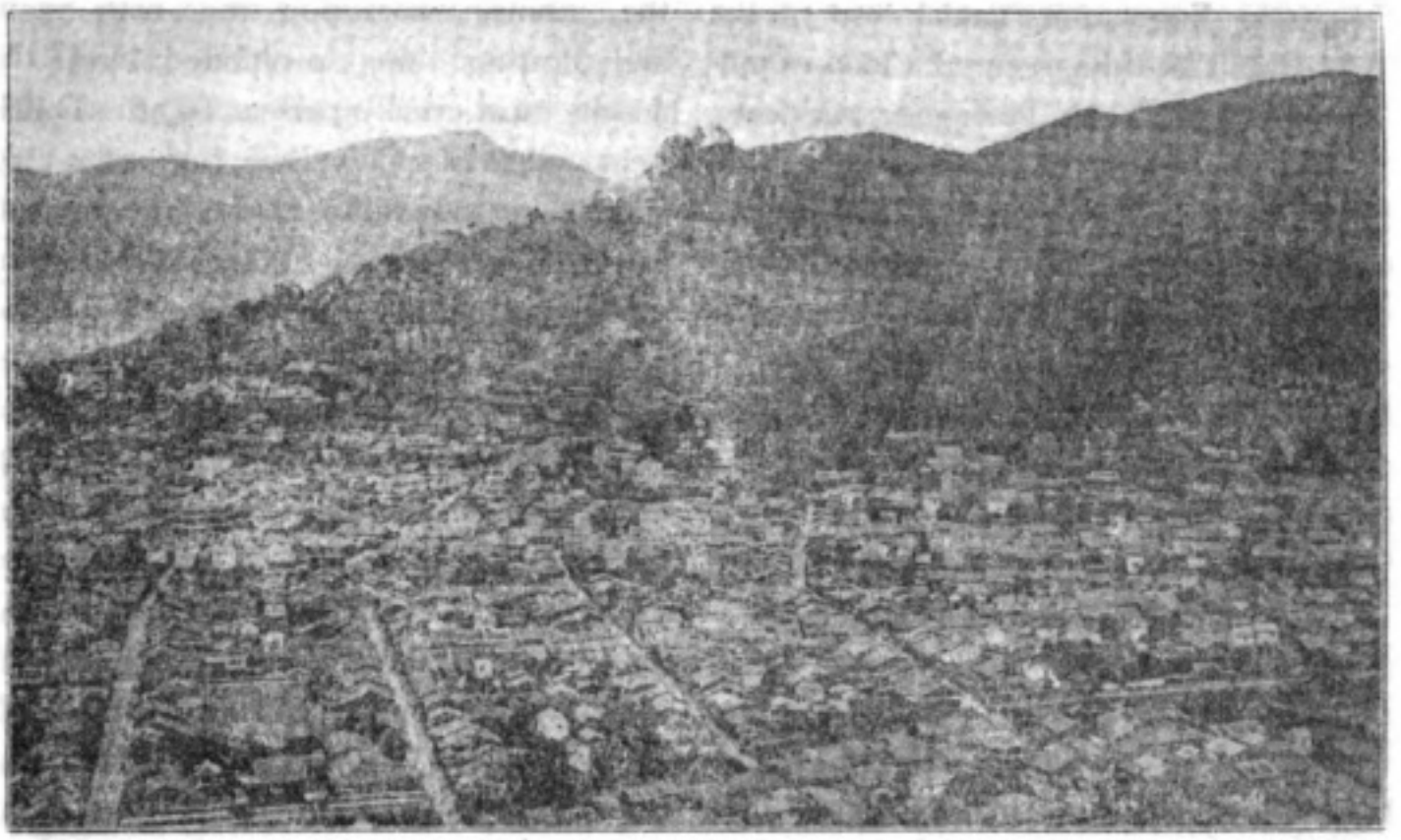
In the old mountain-slide district in Iwashiro Province, near the Handa Silver mine, one may observe a long, steep, horse-shoe-shaped cliff, the margin of a section depressed in a remote period, under which lies the mine. That section surrounded partly by this cliff, but opening also to an extensive plain where runs the railway from Tokyo to Sendai, displays a most dangerous aspect occasioned by land movement, a gradual settling down, as though undermined. The slope is not particularly steep, and water can not have been the initial cause, though of course the movement is increased after rains. This movement was first observed to be taking place about 1897, and since then has been most extraordinary, many houses in the vicinity having to be pulled down because endangered by the hopelessly fissured land.

A similar movement on the shore of Lake Suwa, (see illustration) resulted in serious damage to the railway, shortly after its construction in 1905. First, a slight change in the level was observed on the railways laid in a cutting; above it, fissures were produced and a land-slide which was so gradual as to be moving for more than six weeks, took place. The greatest horizontal sliding which took place in one day amounted to two feet, the total being twenty-one feet and the sinking being nine feet. There were no swamps, no heavy rains just previous, and no steep hill-side. It appeared not to be in perfect equilibrium, and shifting position therefore, slowly and noiselessly, but steadily, quite unlike an ordinary land-slide which takes place so suddenly and as suddenly ceases.

Where such a movement took place under a heavy snow, a peasant knew nothing of the fissures or the moving of his land until he fell into one of the openings, which was completely hidden by the snow.

Such movements seem to be very common in several parts of the so-much-disturbed Japanese Islands, and though floods may increase them, they are not the essential cause of these interesting phenomena, which have not been mentioned as taking place in other volcanic countries.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



BIRD'S EYE VIEW OF NAGASAKI

NAGASAKI

NAGASAKI, an ancient city of Japan was the first port open to foreign commerce, from which it drew its life and grew to large importance as a trading port, from a group of small fishing villages, which once occupied the valley then known as Fukae-no-ura, and called Nagasaki in honor of Nagasaki Kotaro, to whom the district was granted by Yoritomo, in the twelfth century, upon condition of military service.

It is situated in the province of Hizen, on a western peninsular of the island of Kyushu, upon a small bay; and, surrounded on three sides by steep hills, lies in a narrow valley not exceeding six square miles in extent. Its harbor is deep and well sheltered, the water being calm even during violent storms, affording anchorage for ships of the greatest tonnage and has proved a haven to many a storm driven vessel.

The island of Kyushu is famous for the expeditions of Jinmu Tenno, the Empress Jingo Kogo, and Hideyoshi, and this quaint old city, snugly tucked away in its nest of hills, has been the scene of much that is gruesome and dark, as well as being the gateway for the entrance of foreign civilization; for here came the first Europeans, introducing the strange combination of Christianity and fire-arms, before unknown in the Far East, and following upon their success in propagating the religion of Christ, were the cruel persecutions, and finally the crucifixion of many believers, both the leaders and their adherents.

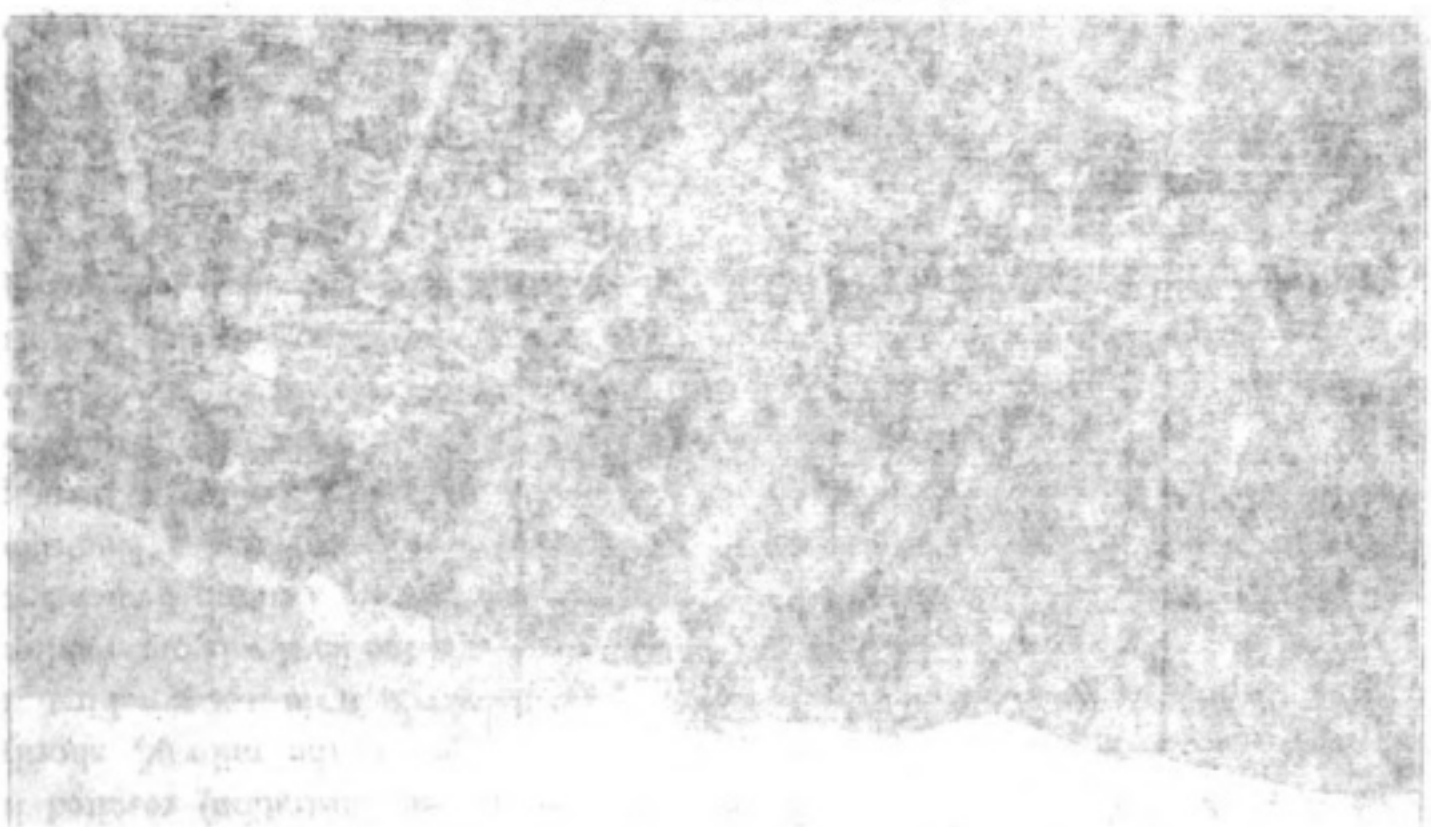
It was in the first year of Genki (1570) that a Portuguese merchant vessel was driven into Nagasaki harbor by a storm, and remained for some time, the Portuguese trading with the natives and being so well pleased as to return yearly, the place becoming a regular port of call for their ships; and other Europeans, notably the Spaniards and Dutch, established trade with the Japanese at this port, and a foreign settlement grew up in the city.

In the fifth year of Tensho (1576),

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

YAMASAKI



Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Nagasaki Jingoemon, feudal lord of the district at that time, secured a loan of military funds from the Portuguese residents, and being unable to repay it within the prescribed time, was obliged to yield to the claim of the Portuguese, and grant them permission to deliver the district of Nagasaki to the Jesuits to use it as their own property, and the Catholic missionaries were then able to build churches and work without restraint. Troubles arose between them and the administration of the city, who petitioned the Shogun, Toyotomi Hideyoshi, in the eleventh year of Tensho (1582), against the Portuguese, and he issued an order forbidding Christianity and restored the land to the native owners.

A Jesuit missionary, an envoy of the Governor General of Manila, and several Franciscan fathers at different times during 1590-4, sought audience with Hideyoshi, asking permission to continue religious teaching and the privilege of commerce. He rather reluctantly granted the latter; but strictly forbade the former, and in 1597, the first year of Keicho, took bloody measures to prevent it, seizing twenty-five Christians, both native and foreign, including thirteen baptized Japanese missionaries and five Franciscan friars, whom he had crucified at Nagasaki.

On the other hand, Nagasaki's foreign trade flourished, gradually increasing until in the eighteenth year of Keicho (1613) as many as one hundred twenty foreign vessels entered her harbor. But in the second year of Genwa (1616), a second and more severe interdict against the propagation of Christianity was issued by the Government, and Portugal, Spain, Holland and Great Britain were restricted to Nagasaki and Hirado only, all other ports being closed to foreign commerce. The Dutch, desiring to monopolize the Japanese trade, sent warnings to the Shogun of a conspiracy against the Government among the Jesuits, whereupon trade with Spain and Portugal was prohibited, and the Jesuits most cruelly persecuted, the Dutch being allowed to continue, but under very humiliating conditions. In the eleventh year of Kwanyei (1634), the government required all foreign residents of the city to remove to an island section especially provided for them, and called Namban Kwan (abode of southern barbarians), which name was afterwards changed to Oranda Kwan (Dutch Quarters), when the Dutch were under enforced residence there, later to Deshima, and was the first foreign settlement in Japan. Latterly all the surrounding portion has been reclaimed, and upon this historic ground now stand the new modern buildings of the International Club, the Telephone Exchange and the Eighteenth Bank.

Religious persecutions were so vigorously continued that in the fourteenth year of Kwanyei (1637), the Japanese Christians were driven to revolt, and set up a standard of rebellion at Shimabara, a place some forty miles distant from Nagasaki. But the rebellion was soon quelled, still more severe orders were issued by the Shogun's Government, and the country closed entirely to all foreign commerce with the exception of China; the Portuguese were expelled and strictly forbidden to re-enter the country again.

Nagasaki's commercial prosperity suffered greatly, and a petition from the citizens asking to have the Dutch settlement at Hirado transferred to Nagasaki, and trade with them renewed, was presented to the Government and granted in 1641, thus limiting foreign commerce to China and Holland, with Nagasaki the only port open to these. The principal articles of import at that time were textile fabrics, refined sugar, medicine, cinnabar, hides and leather, and perfume trees; those exported were copper, *beche de mer*, dried *awabi*, shark's fins, *kombu*, ginseng,

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

porcelain, earthern and lacquer wares.

The outside world, however, was not content to allow Japan her chosen state of of seclusion, and in 1804, a Russian man-of-war, with Admiral Lesanotte, came to Nagasaki, and in 1808 an English gun boat entered her harbor for the purpose of capturing Dutch merchant vessels, England then being at war with Holland. The English commander demanded a supply of provisions and other necessaries, securing them by display of force. Subsequently men-of-war and merchant vessels from European countries made frequent visits to various parts of Japan, demanding the conclusion of commercial treaties, to which a deaf ear was turned until the arrival of Admiral Perry from the United States of America, who resorted to armed demonstration, forcing the Government, which was quite powerless to cope with such measures, to quit her policy of seclusion and open up the country; Yokohama for the first time, and Nagasaki was reopened.

While this meant everything for Japan, Nagasaki lost her monopoly of foreign trade, and her importance gradually declined; but Christian persecution was at an end, and the various sects were allowed to pursue their teachings undisturbed, civilization thus progressing, and with the establishment of a new Customs House in Nagasaki, in 1873, her commercial prosperity slowly advanced, though she has not been able to keep pace with the enormous expansion of trade in other ports during the last decades. At the time of the Sino-Japanese war, the Boxer troubles, and finally the Russo-Japanese war, the trade returns of the port showed extraordinary increase, which was, however, attributable to the unique circumstances brought about by the war, and could not be regarded as normal. According to the latest census (1908), the population of Nagasaki was 173,000, among which were one hundred English residents, seventy-nine Americans, twenty-eight Germans, sixty-five French, sixty-nine Russians, and eight hundred fifty-three Chinese.

The great industrial concern of Nagasaki is the Mitsubishi Ship-building Yard; and the most important coal mines in Japan are situated only a few miles distant, making it a coaling station for the various lines of steamers entering the harbor, and the work being done by women who accomplish it with marvellous rapidity, passing round, flat baskets from one to another as they stand on long ladders, is a sight worth seeing. The docks of the Mitsubishi Company are able to accommodate the largest steamers of the present day. Over three thousand hands are employed there, and during the late war, the number rose to eight thousand. The steamers, Tenyo Maru and Chiyo Maru, employed in the American lines, are the latest productions of this ship-building yard.

Domestic industries on a small scale are more or less developed, the craftsmen being especially skilled. The tortoise shell ware of Nagasaki is a noted manufacture, material being imported from Shanghai, Hongkong and Saigon, and made into cigarette and cigar cases, toilet boxes, combs, hair pins, and models of war ships, chiefly sold to foreign tourists. Embroidery is another art-craft in which the artisans of Nagasaki are clever. Lacquer ware, umbrellas and fans are also made here. This port now controls only a little over two per cent of Japan's total foreign trade, the principal exports at present being dried *surume* (shell fish), dried lobster, *beche de mer*, shark's fins, *awabi* shells, rice, dried mushrooms, sweet potatoes, tea, coal, charcoal, vegetable wax, paper, porcelain and earthenware. The imports are rice, beans, cereals, flour, sugar, ginned cotton, manure, petroleum, iron, steel, hardware and ship materials.

Although Nagasaki is no longer a commercial nor industrial centre, she still holds

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

her rank as a pleasure resort, as the city abounds in places of historical interest, and her climate is conceded to be the most delightful in all Japan, there being no extremes of temperature, and no sudden changes. The narrow and hilly streets which deny the conveniences of electric cars and automobiles, afford many a quaint nook and corner not to be seen elsewhere. The city is connected by railway with all other parts of Japan, and electric lights and telephones are in use, and modern hotels for the accommodation of foreign guests are of some half dozen in number. There are various schools, a medical college, hospitals and Christian churches; but most of the inhabitants are Buddhists or Shintoists, consequently there are many temples and Shinto shrines, but in a village called Uragami, in the neighborhood of Nagasaki, the whole population is Roman Catholic.

The natural beauty of the surrounding scenery is much to be admired, and a splendid panorama is presented from the summit of Suwa, in which a most picturesque view is to be had of the harbor, in whose calm, clear waters, the many hills are reflected as in a mirror, and Takashima and Hashima islands dimly outlined in the hazy distance.

There are many charming walks and jinrikisha rides to be taken from Nagasaki, that to the port of Moji, some seven and a half miles distant, being very delightful, abounding in fine scenes. One of the most beautiful of these is the great expanse of sea in which appears the peninsular of Shimabara with its smoke-emitting cone of Onsendake. Inasa and Michino parks, the water sources of Honkanchi and Nishiyama, Takino Kwannon of Yagami (Buddhist temple about seven miles distant), and the view from the summit of Mt. Himi, are sights which can never be forgotten. All tourists and visitors to Nagasaki regret that it lies within a zone where both sketching and photography are strictly prohibited, it being a position of coast defense.

THE INLAND SEA

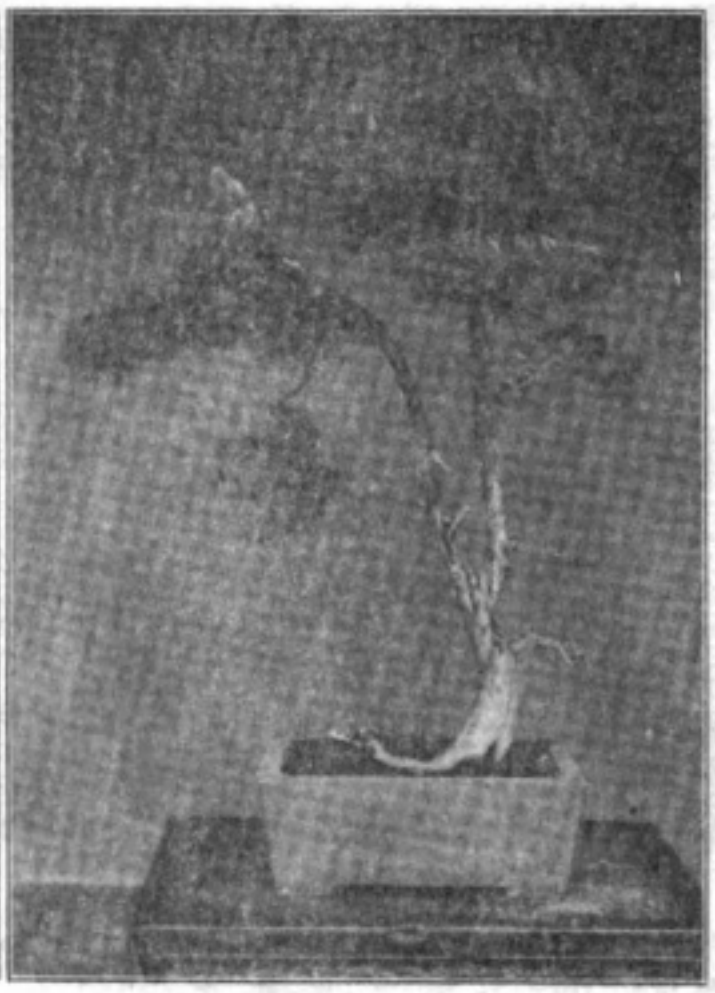
BY E. A. STURGE

No brush nor pen can well describe
The beauty of the Inland Sea,
Where lovely isles on every side
Arise in great diversity.
Some having sides so steep that not
A living thing can keep its hold;
While others terraced to the top
Are covered o'er with cloth of gold
Of yellow rape, which, in this soil
Is like a field of mustard bright
In early spring. It yields the oil
That gives the temple holy light.
At times the shores seem far away,
At others they are close at hand;
But every little shaded bay
And every bit of sunlit strand
Is animated. Fishing craft
And other boats of larger size
And strange design the breezes waft
In a procession past our eyes,
O'er water like the peacock's breast,
A mingling of bright green and blue,
Which, ever changing without rest,
Produces pictures ever new.
The graceful hills beyond the shore,
Range after range majestic rise,
Each higher than the one before.
And so this lovely picture lies
Enclosed in a gigantic frame,
By Nature made and beautified;
A picture whose undying fame
Through all the ages will abide.

In *The Spirit of Japan*

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

PLUMS



CHAMÆCYPARIS OBTUSA

DWARFED TREES

PERHAPS one of the first impressions received by foreign visitors to Japan is of the diminutive size of things Japanese, at which surprise is often manifested, but upon considering conditions that have existed for centuries, continuing more and more accentuated, it is easily understood and appreciated. The limitations of the land itself necessitate the utilization of every available part for cultivation for the maintenance of her millions, and even in towns and villages, the houses are grouped together and seemingly confined to small dimentions for the purpose of yeilding the space they might occupy to the ploughshare; while the crowded condition in the cities prevents either very roomy apartments or extensive grounds to the hoards of shopkeepers having their homes above, or in some cases even a part of their shops, without space for a garden of any consequence, sometimes none at all; and how grateful to them must be the dwarfed tree or plant, for which great affection is felt, the Japanese as a people being lovers, sometimes almost worshipers, of nature.

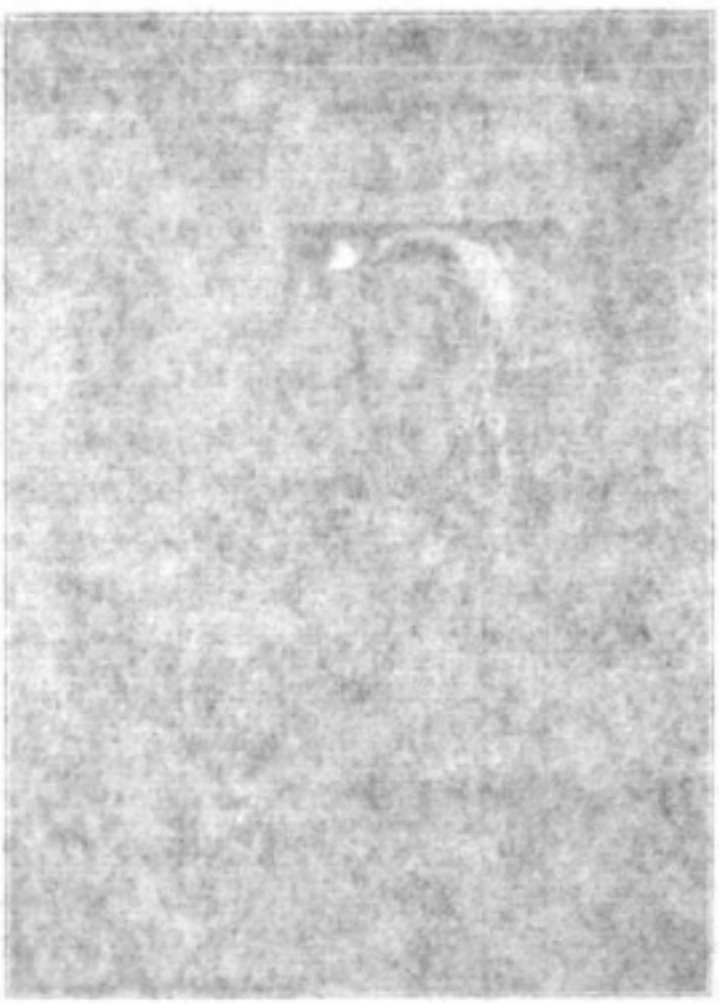
The influence of the agricultural vocation of the great majority manifests itself strongly, even in the most densely populated parts of the large cities, and the poorest and meanest habitation, without space enough, it seems, for even the small building, will often have a portion of that, if only six square feet, devoted to a tiny garden, where things are necessarily in miniature, and here perhaps the dwarfed trees and plants are more appreciated than in the spacious and lovely gardens of the rich, where they are chosen as unique, and for their artistic charm, and not from a necessity to conform to cramped quarters as in the crowded sections where they afford the only bit of green of any sort and are a great pleasure and relief from

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

DIVARICATING TREES



Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

PINE, GRASS

BAMBOO

the outlook in the street.

Where there is not even the cherished few feet of earth upon which to implant some tree or shrub, propped upon the slanting roof of the *engawa* or porch-way belonging to every Japanese house, shop and dwelling alike, may be seen a few plants and invariably a dwarfed tree, usually in round or oblong shallow dishes ranging in size from four or five to eighteen inches in length, and only two or three inches deep, made of glazed ware of varying hues, sage green, soft grey and lavender being favorites; may be sometimes a tall, sharply sloping, wide-flanged pot, generally dark brown in color, or a hexagonal, three-footed jardinere in blue and white, always of peculiar charm.

In the *tokonoma* (that part of a Japanese reception or drawing-room intended for some decorative effect, a painting or flower arrangement), the dwarfed tree finds a corner in which it appears to excellent advantage, and for which it is frequently chosen.

The necessity for smallness has probably been the mother of the now thriving industry of cultivating dwarfed trees, which has already a trade with foreign countries, and in every nurseryman's garden quantities of them are kept, some having attained the age of at least three score and ten.

The use of flower pots was introduced from China only in the eighteenth century, or the Kyoho period (1716–36), but rapidly became popular among the nature-loving Japanese, who at once realized the value of their small trees and plants for house decoration and not only the cultivation of these was largely increased, but the making of pots and flat dishes for plants added to the importance of the potter's industry.

Evergreen plants and shrubs are preferred by the Japanese above flowering varieties, from the fact that the latter are short lived and perhaps too delicate to thrive well with ordinary care; and also that Japanese taste does not accord any place to brilliant hues in interior color schemes, and even the note of a gay flower is in disfavor, the peach blossom for instance, being termed gaudy. They prefer the sombre tones of the pine, and this is one of the most admired among the dwarfs, being prized for its long life and pliable branches, so easily trained into the odd shapes so much desired.

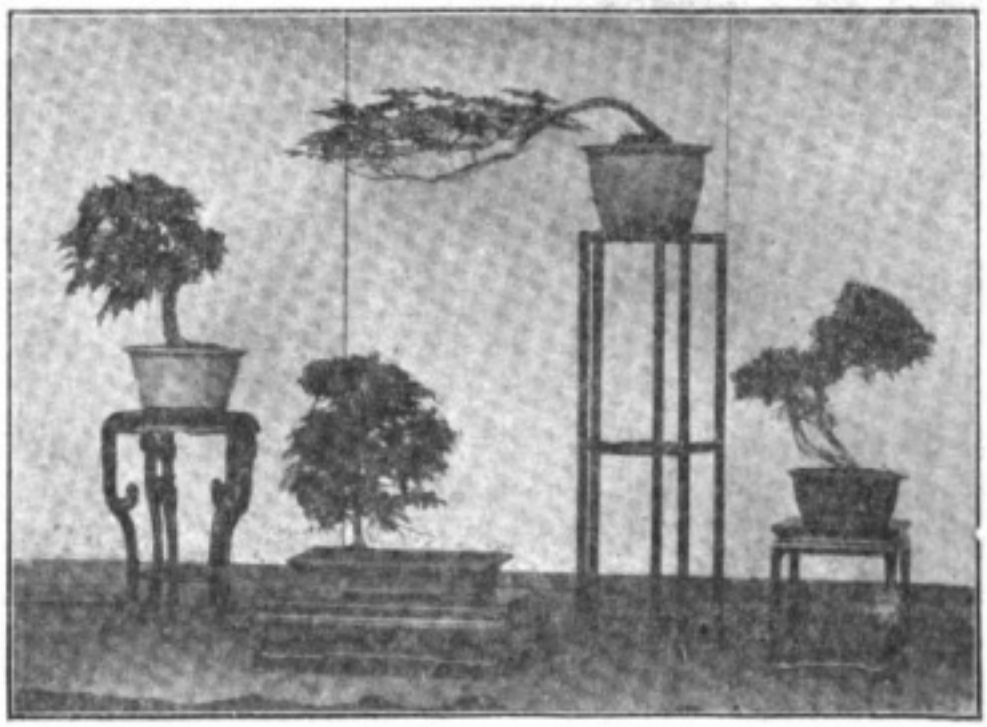
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

WILLOW

BANANA

Among horticulturists there are many expert in the cultivation of dwarfed trees, and such as pines and maples are started from the seed and planted on an extensive scale. At an early stage they are transplanted to pots and sold to the *uyekiya*, or gardener, who devotes much time and skill in training them into various forms by means of clipping, wiring, and binding with bamboo. If it is desired to allow the plants to attain a somewhat larger size, the process of grafting is practised, or they are returned to the earth soil, and later, again potted, the potting and binding being the dwarfing agents, as there is insufficient nourishmen tin the limited amount of mold in the pot to encourage growth.

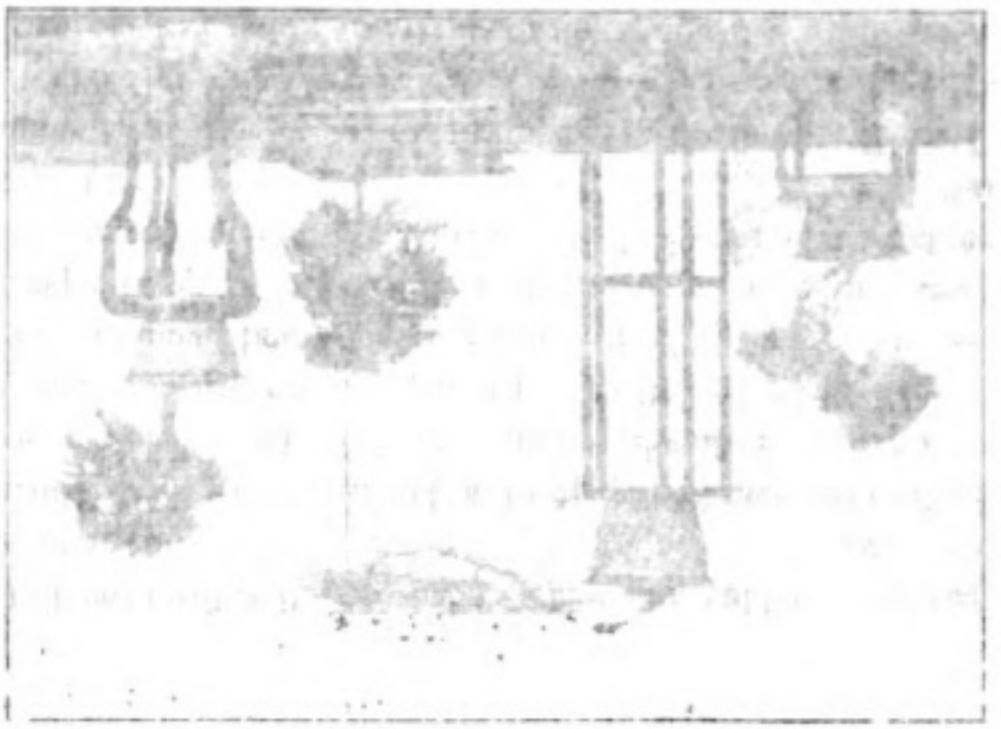
There are two general classes of forms; one being the natural, in which the exact character of the full-sized tree is preserved, root, trunk, and branch, the height not exceeding two or three feet, sometimes being much under that; and the other being conventional or fantastic, such as distinctly and evenly separated tufts or bunches, umbrellas, fans, boats, and even dragons, these being trained over bamboo frames of such shapes. Belonging to the latter class there are also imitations of the growth of other trees, such as training the plum branches into the drooping semblance of a willow, or a pine like a banyan; then there are effects similar to famous flower arrangements. The drooping plum is a great favorite, but generally speaking the natural style is best liked by those with educated



IVY, MAPLE, MAPLE, OBTUSA

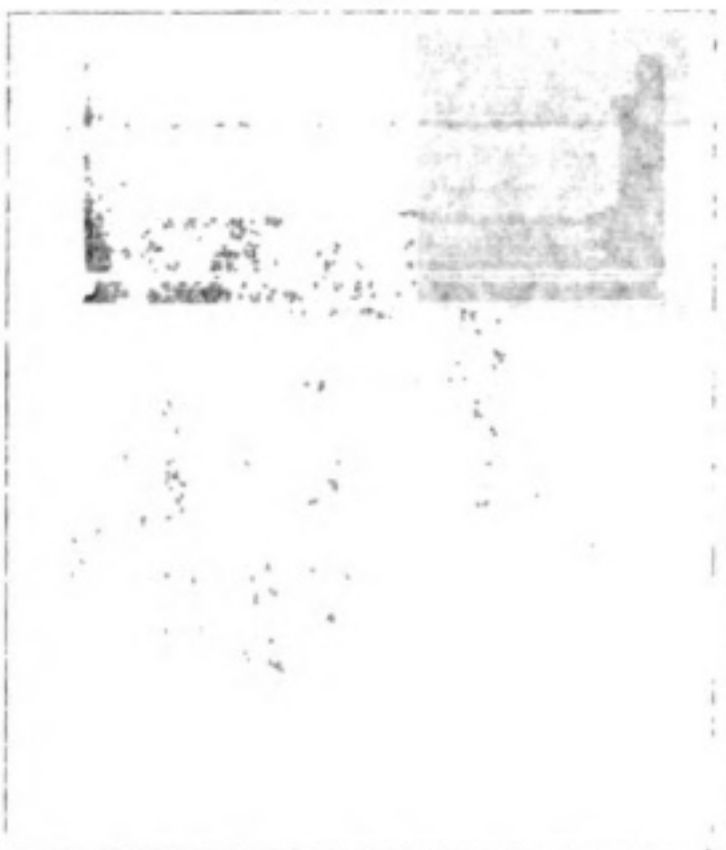
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



ARAUCARIA.

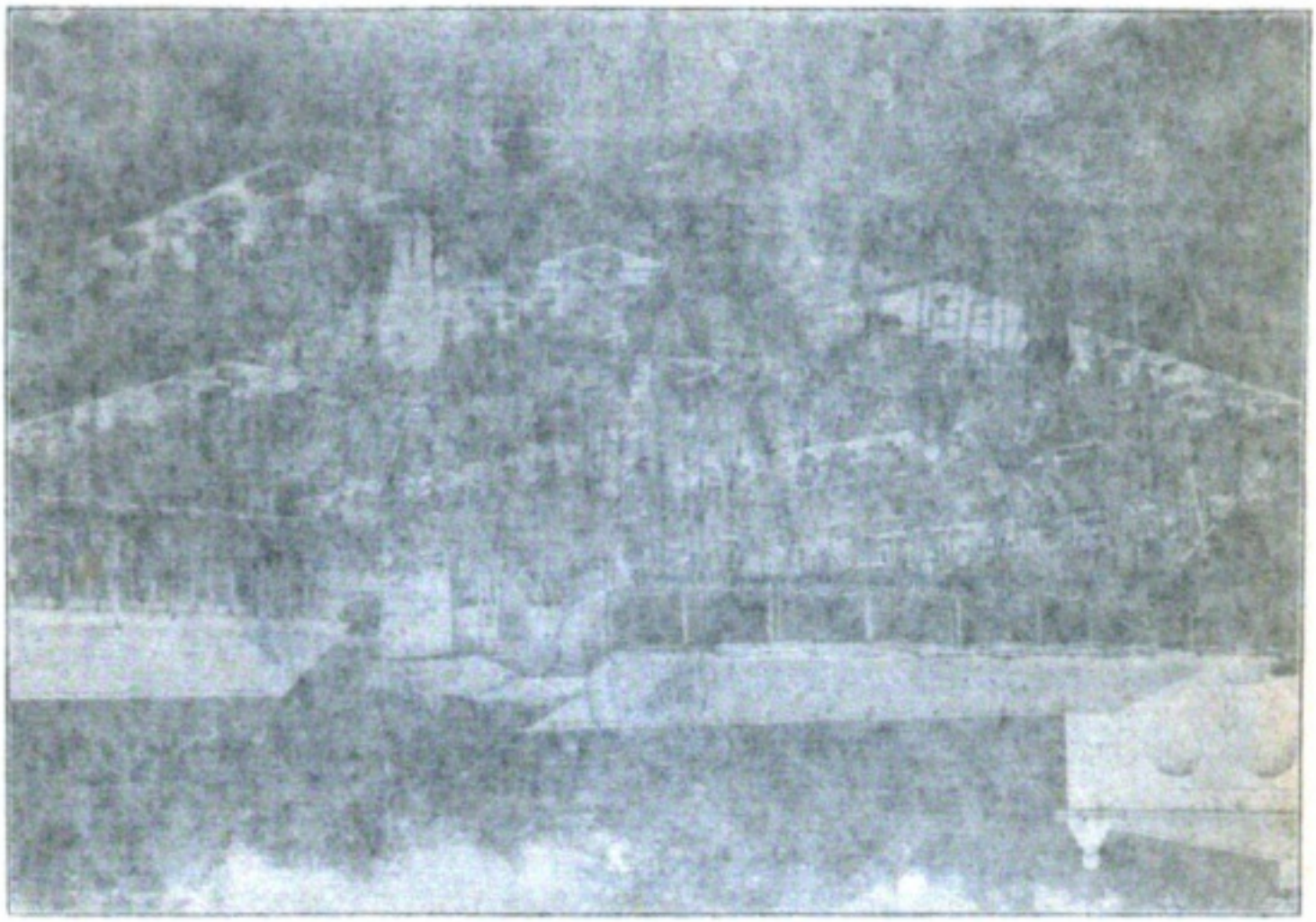
WILLOW.



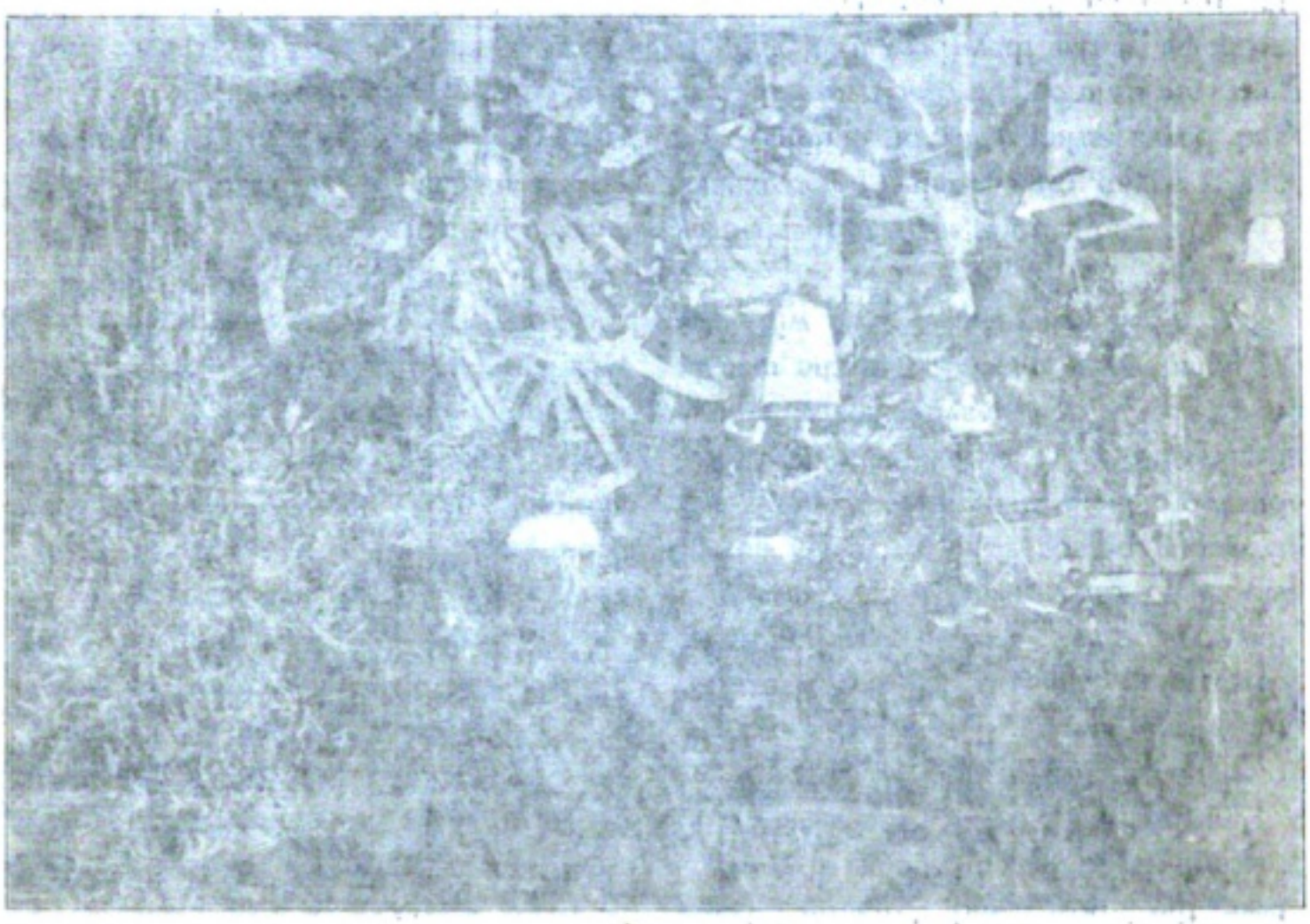
DWARFED TREES

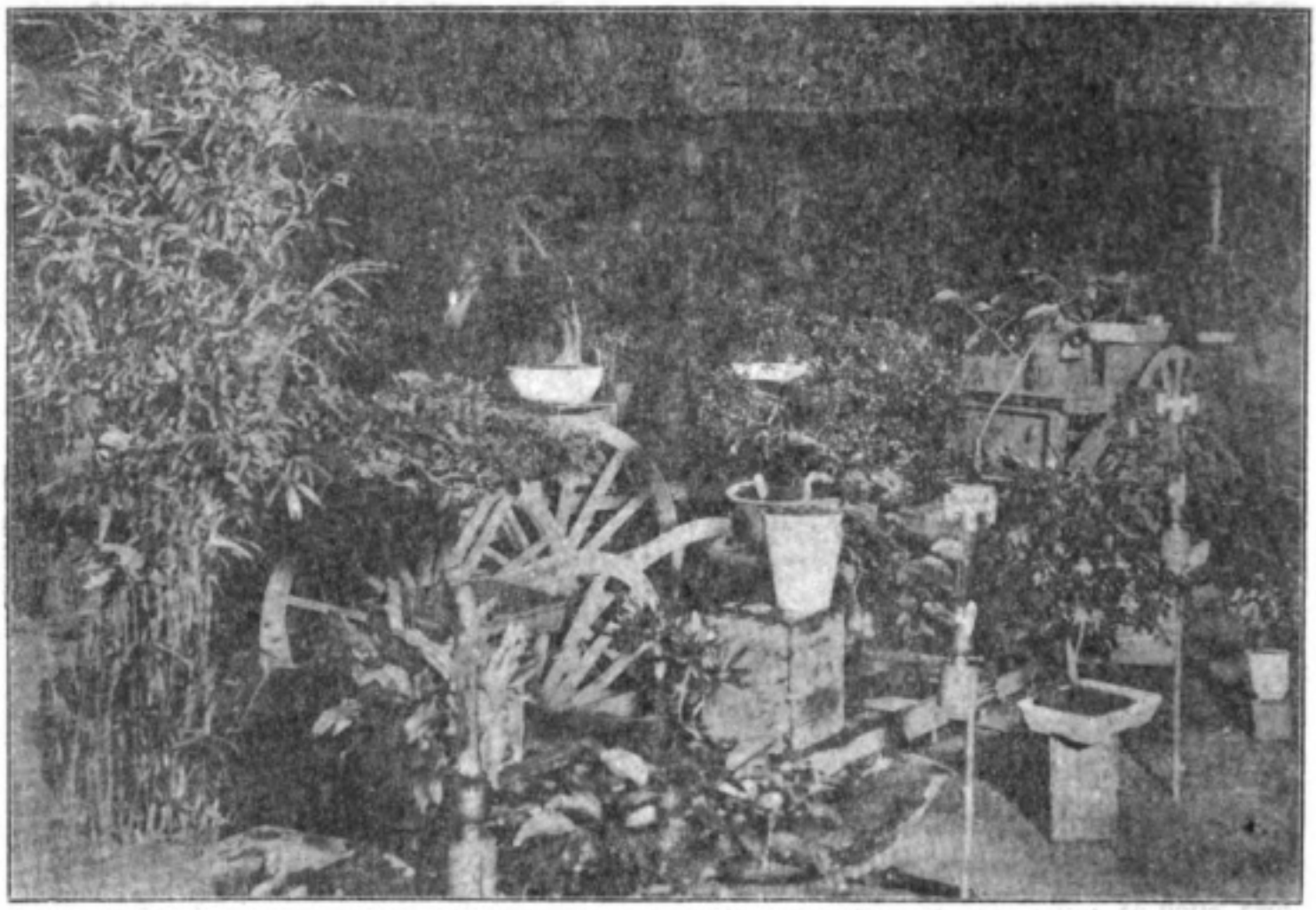
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

GARDEN OF DWARFED TREES

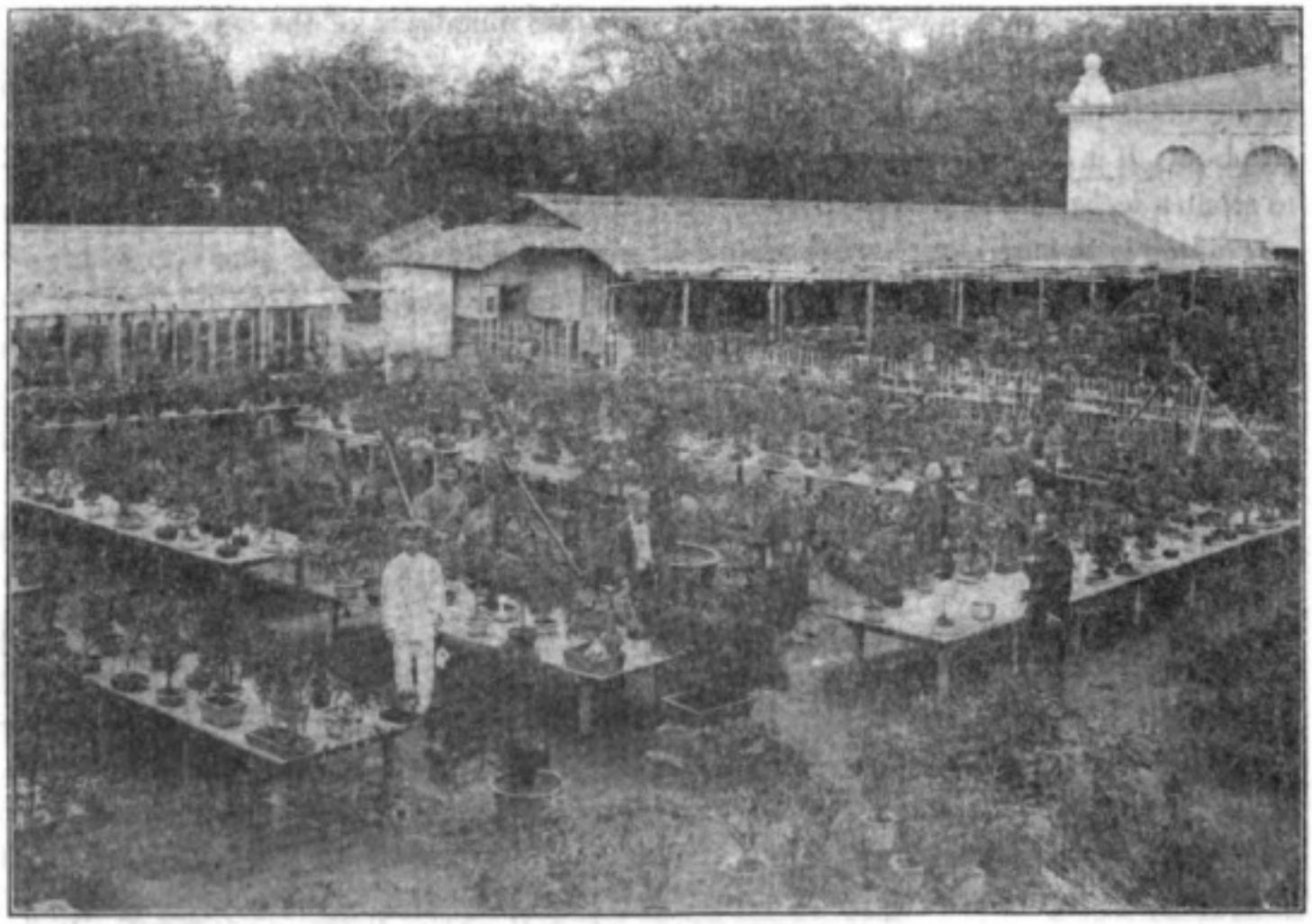


SELLING DWARFED TREES AT A TEMPLE AT NIGHT





SELLING DWARFED TREES NEAR A TEMPLE AT NIGHT



GARDEN OF DWARFED TREES

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

taste, the "boat" and "dragon" being too artificial to have artistic value.

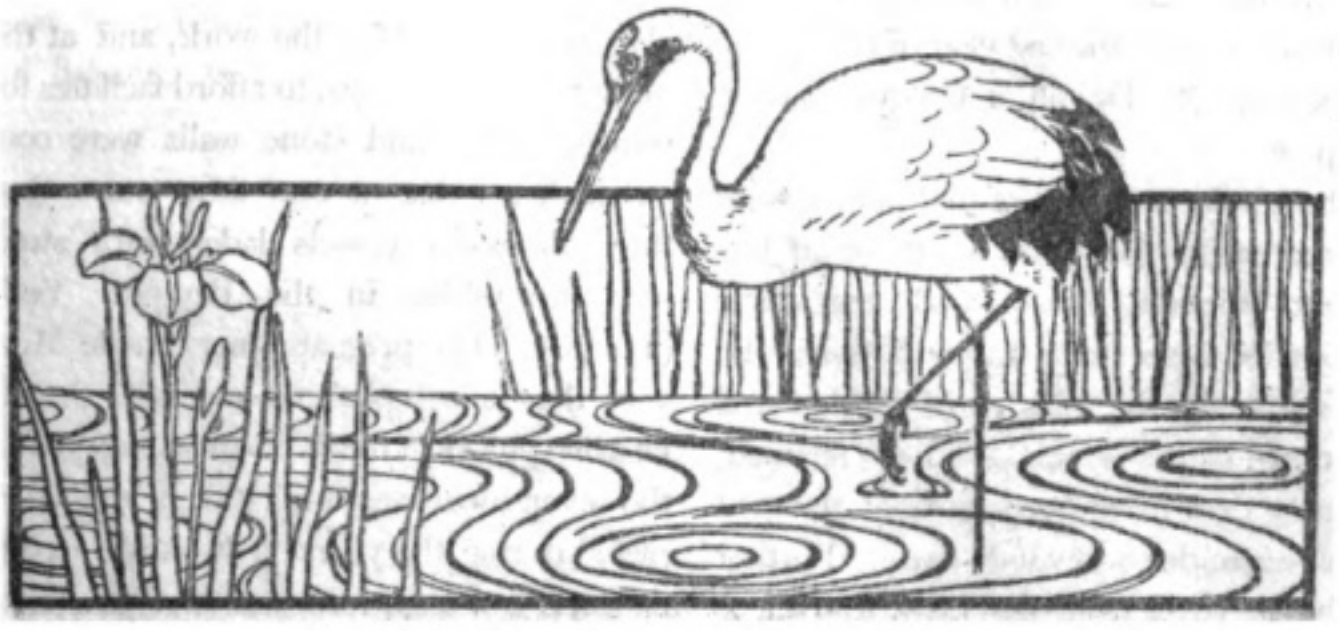
On the festival days of the various temples and shrines, vendors of all kinds ply their trade among the crowds, and the *uyekiya* are familiar to all, their plants and tiny trees always attracting many customers, who carry away with them in a facinating pot or dish, perhaps a flower, but more likely a dwarfed tree or plant, from the price of five or ten to fifty cents or a dollar. They may, of course, always be found at the nurseries, but the man in the street is not often passed by without a purchase.

Plants and shrubs such as the banana and caladium, cape jasmine, pomegranate, and Bitrus sarkodactilis, or Buddha's fingers, are dwarfed, the last two being exceptional in that they bear fruit, and for this reason are highly appreciated.

The kinds of trees mostly used for dwarfing are varieties of the pine, maples, the plum, a species of dwarf oak, which grows in the mountains of Japan, and the catalpa, the latter two being very rare and expensive, seldom seen anywhere but in the collections belonging to wealthy enthusiasts in this line, of which, however there are no few, collecting dwarf plants being a fashionable hobby among the élite, some of whom prefer to train their own rather than purchase, and they go to much trouble to obtain the rarest specimens, cultivating them for years, or even a life-time.

Exhibitions of these fine collections are held from time to time, experts being engaged to act as judges, the chief merits being in the artistic features and the rarity of the plant, and in such instances values have been estimated from two or three hundred to several thousand *yen*.

Among distinguished personages who take great interest in dwarfed trees are Count Okuma, Viscount Miyoji Ito, Member of Privy Council, and Baron Iwasaki.



Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

taste, the "boat" and "dragon" being too artificial to have artistic values.

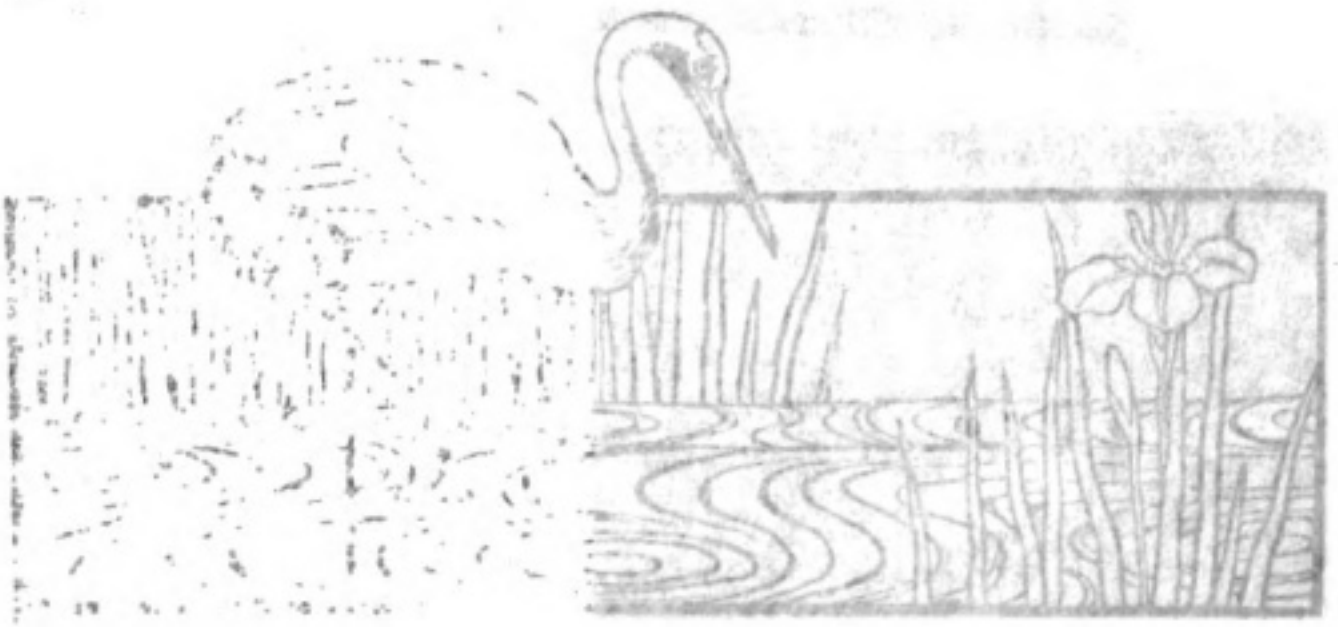
On the festival days of the various temples and shrines, vendors of all kinds ply their trade among the crowds, and the *wrenjra* are familiar to all, their plants and tiny trees always attracting many customers, who carry away with them in a fascinating pot or dish, perhaps a flower, but more likely a dwarfed tree or plant, from the price of five or ten to fifty cents or a dollar. They may, of course, always be found at the nurseries, but the man in the street is not often passed by without a purchase.

Plants and shrubs such as the banana and caladium, cape jasmine, pomegranate, and Barus sarkodactilis, or Buddha's fingers, are dwarfed, the last two being exceptional in that they bear fruit, and for this reason are highly appreciated.

The kinds of trees mostly used for dwarfing are varieties of the pine, maples, the plum, a species of dwarf oak, which grows in the mountains of Japan and the catalpa, the latter tree being very rare and expensive, so it is seen anywhere but in the collections belonging to wealthy enthusiasts in this line, of which, however there are no few collections of dwarf plants being a fashionable hobby among the elite, some of whom prefer to train their own rather than purchase, and they go to much trouble to obtain the rarest specimens, cultivating them for years, or even a lifetime.

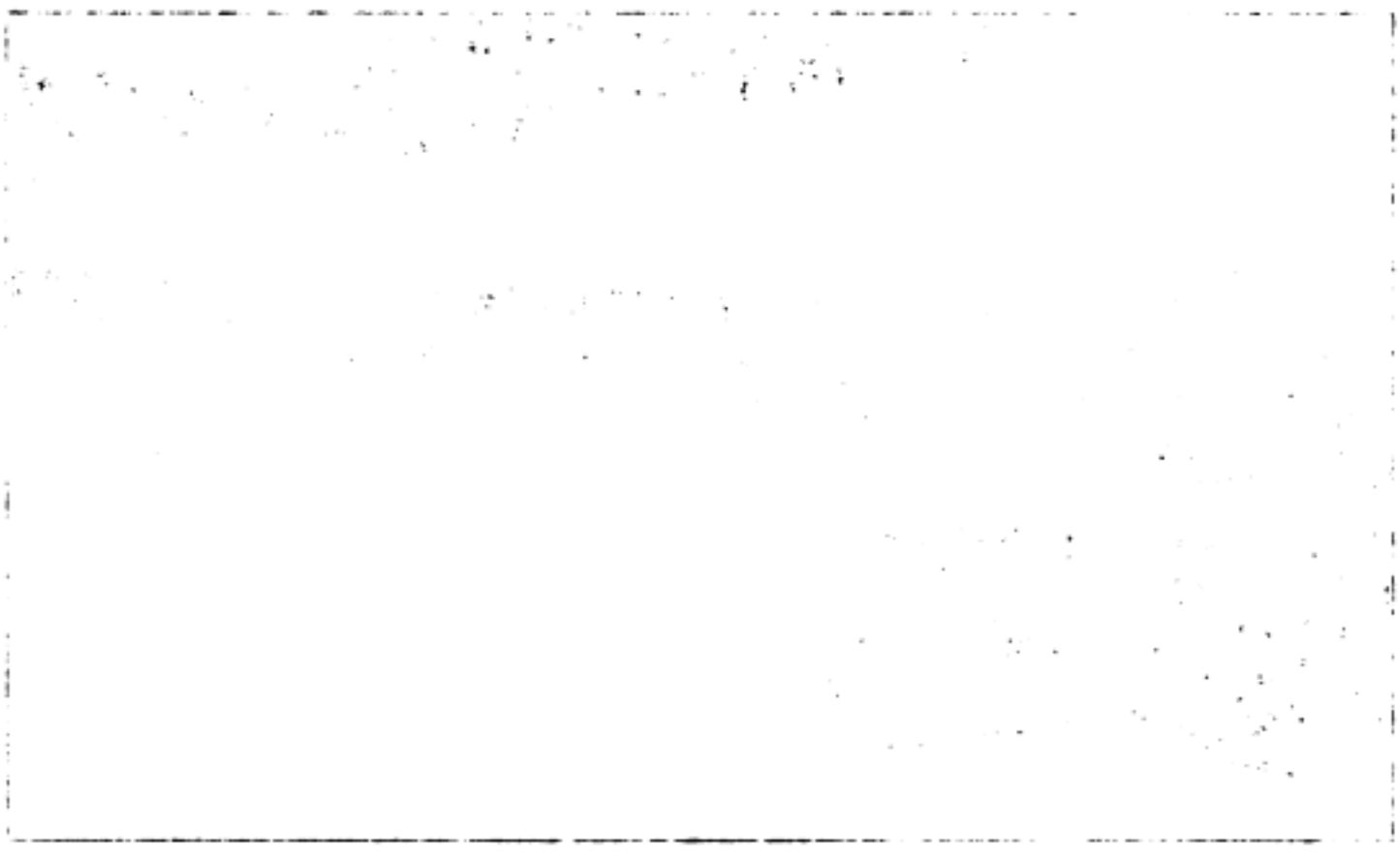
Exhibitions of these fine collections are held from time to time, experts being engaged to act as judges, the chief merits being in the artistic features and the merits of the plant, and in such instances values have been estimated from two or three hundred to several thousand *yen*.

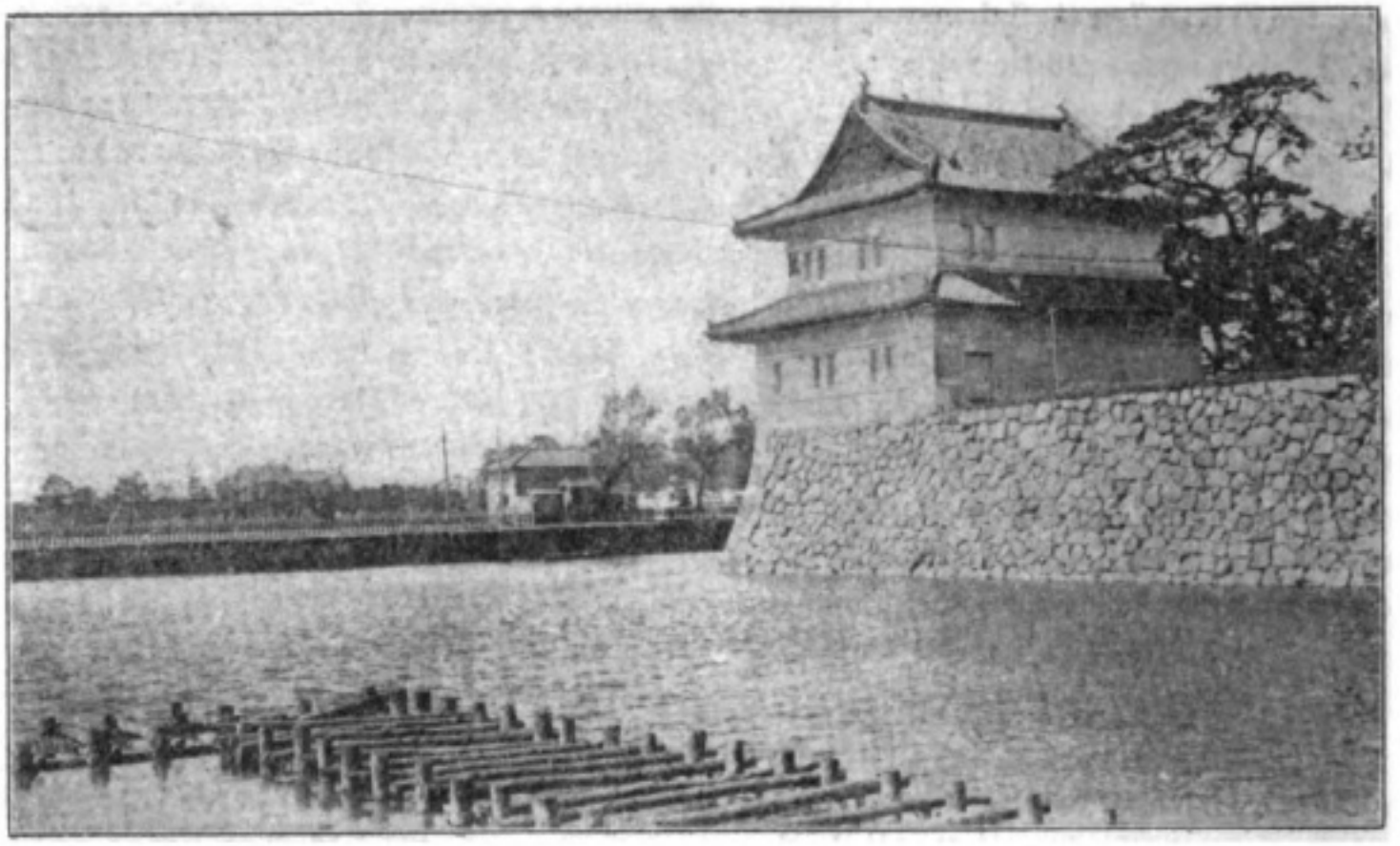
Among distinguished personages who take great interest in dwarfed trees are Count Okuma, Viscount Miyoji Ito, Member of Privy Council, and Baron Iwasaki.



Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA





MOAT NEAR YAVESU BRIDGE

YEDO CASTLE MOATS

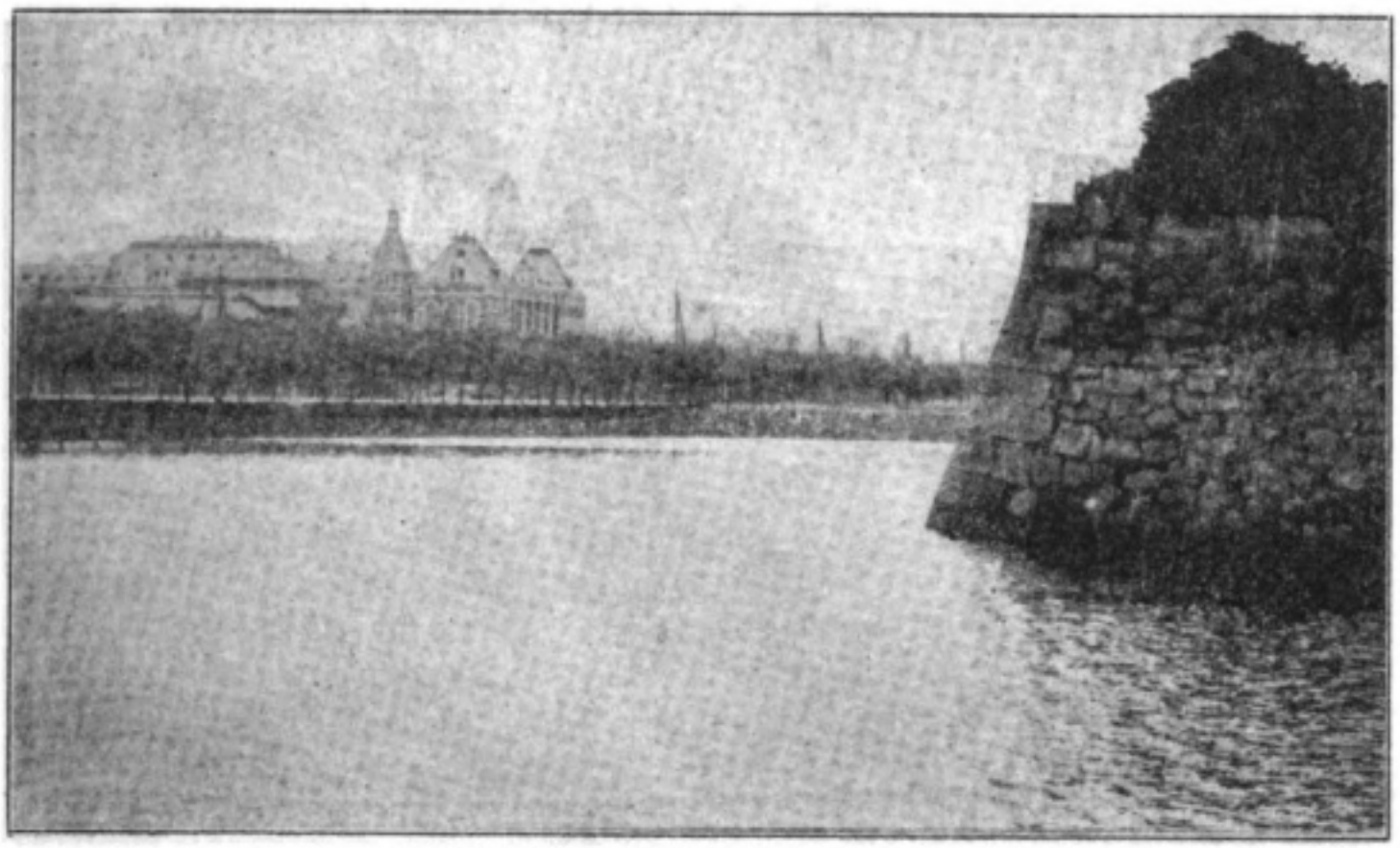
AMONG the most interesting and picturesque features of present day Tokyo, are the castle moats, the construction of which dates back to 1457 (by the Japanese calendar the first year of *Choroku*), planned by Ota Dokan, a famous warrior and poet.

The castle premises of that period were approximately the same as those of the present Imperial Palace, and the castle surrounded by a stone wall and moat. To the south lay the villages of Hibiya and Sakurada, names which have been retained, and now designate those parts of the city which expanded to include them. Further southeast, parts of Tokyo now known as Tsukiji, Hatchobori and Hamacho were then but an expanse of water, filled with masses of reed and bush clover (*hagi*), and the sea washed the very walls of the castle.

When the founder of the Tokugawa Shogunate, Ieyasu, established his military government and capital at Yedo in 1603, the hill of Kanda, west of the castle, was leveled, and the excavations utilized for the reclamation of this land. The *daimyo* of the realm were required to supply the laborers for the work, and at the same time water-ways, to afford facilities for transportation, and stone walls were constructed, so that at one time more than three thousand vessels laden with stone were assembled in the Bay of Yedo (Tokyo). The present inner Castle Moat was thus accomplished, and with the increasing power of the Tokugawa Shogunate, the outer moat was undertaken and completed during the years of Kwanyei, 1624—1644, embracing the wards of Sakurada, Kojimachi and Iidamachi.

The average breadth of the moat is about one hundred fifty feet, and its depth about four feet, at some places greater. The banks have a rise of from twenty to fifty feet, with slopes any where from thirty-five to two hundred feet. The

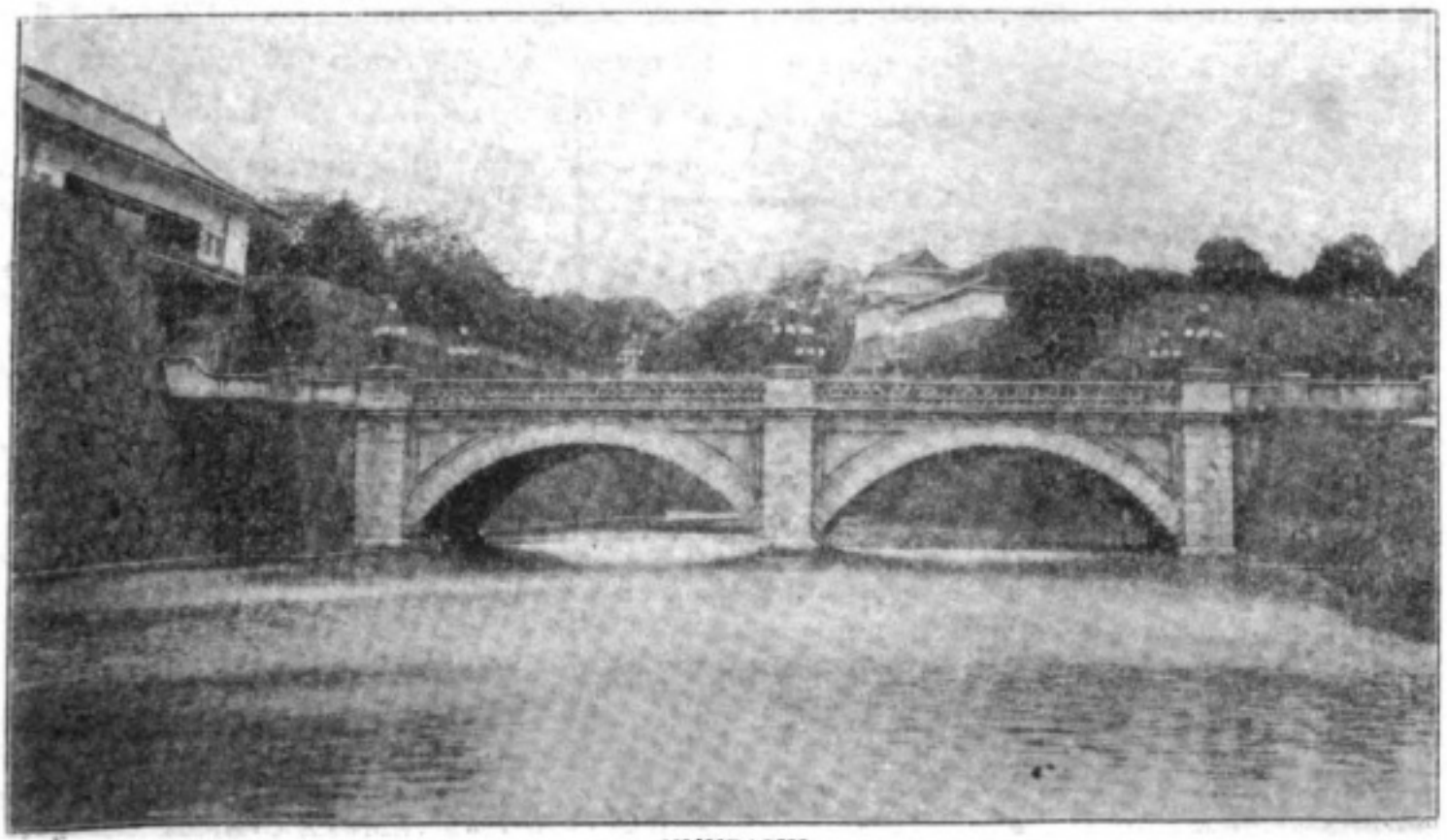
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



MOAT NEAR DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

moat walls are from twenty to fifty feet high. The Tokugawa Shogunate regarded such particulars as state secrets, and those found prying into or in any way scrutinizing them were severely punished. When Yuino Shosetsu and Marubashi Chuya conspired to overthrow the Government, Chuya is said to have attempted to ascertain the depth of the moat by throwing stones into the water and listening to the sound, and the height of the walls by using his pipe as a kind of surveying instrument, but was detected by one of the Shogun's ministers. In those days mere mention of such a thing as investigating castle moats was considered a crime.

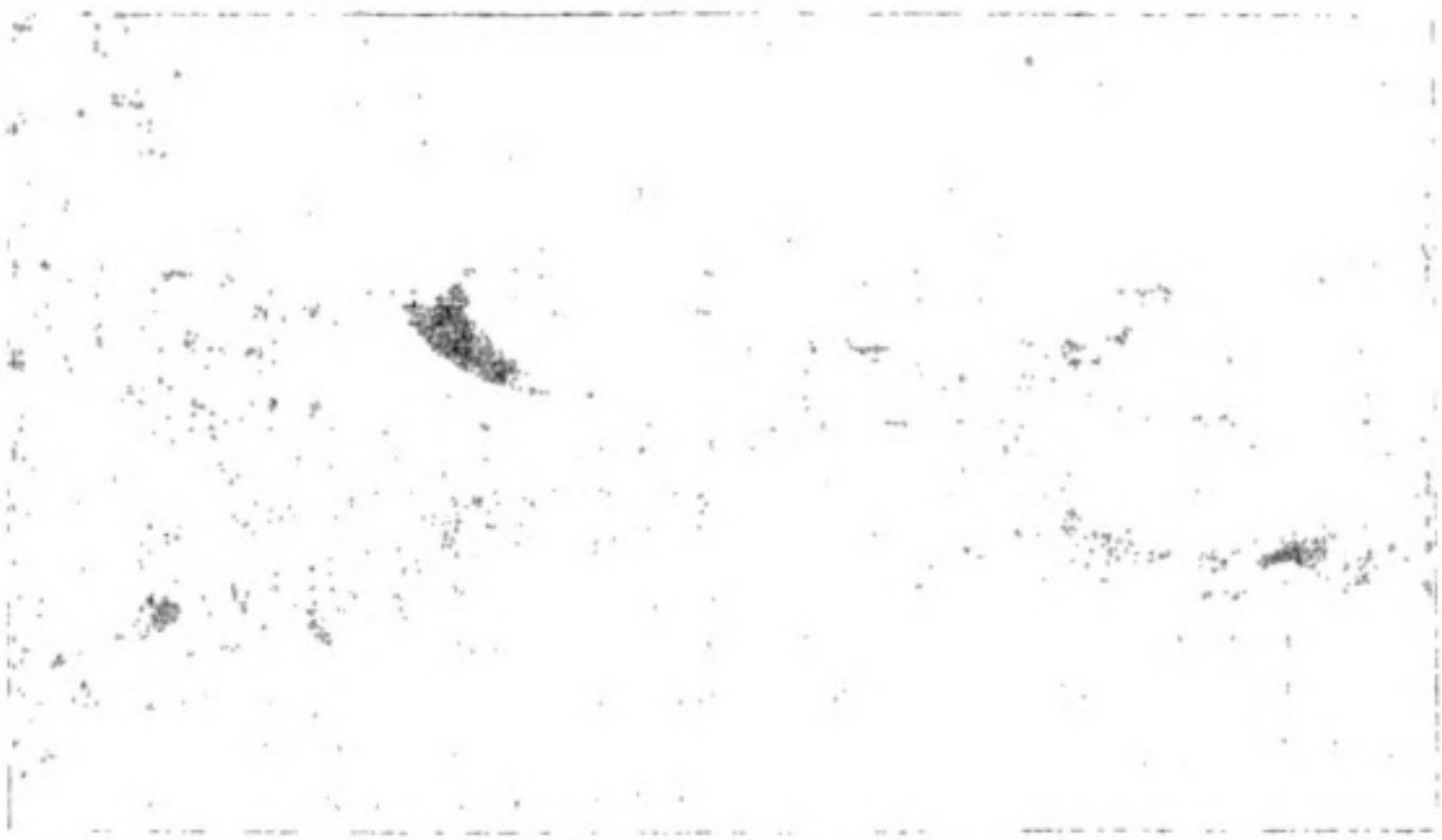
Wadagura gate was, in ancient days quite near the sea-shore, and upon slanting ground, from which the name seems to have been derived. Saiwai bridge was formerly called *Onari bashi*, owing to the fact



NIJUBASHI

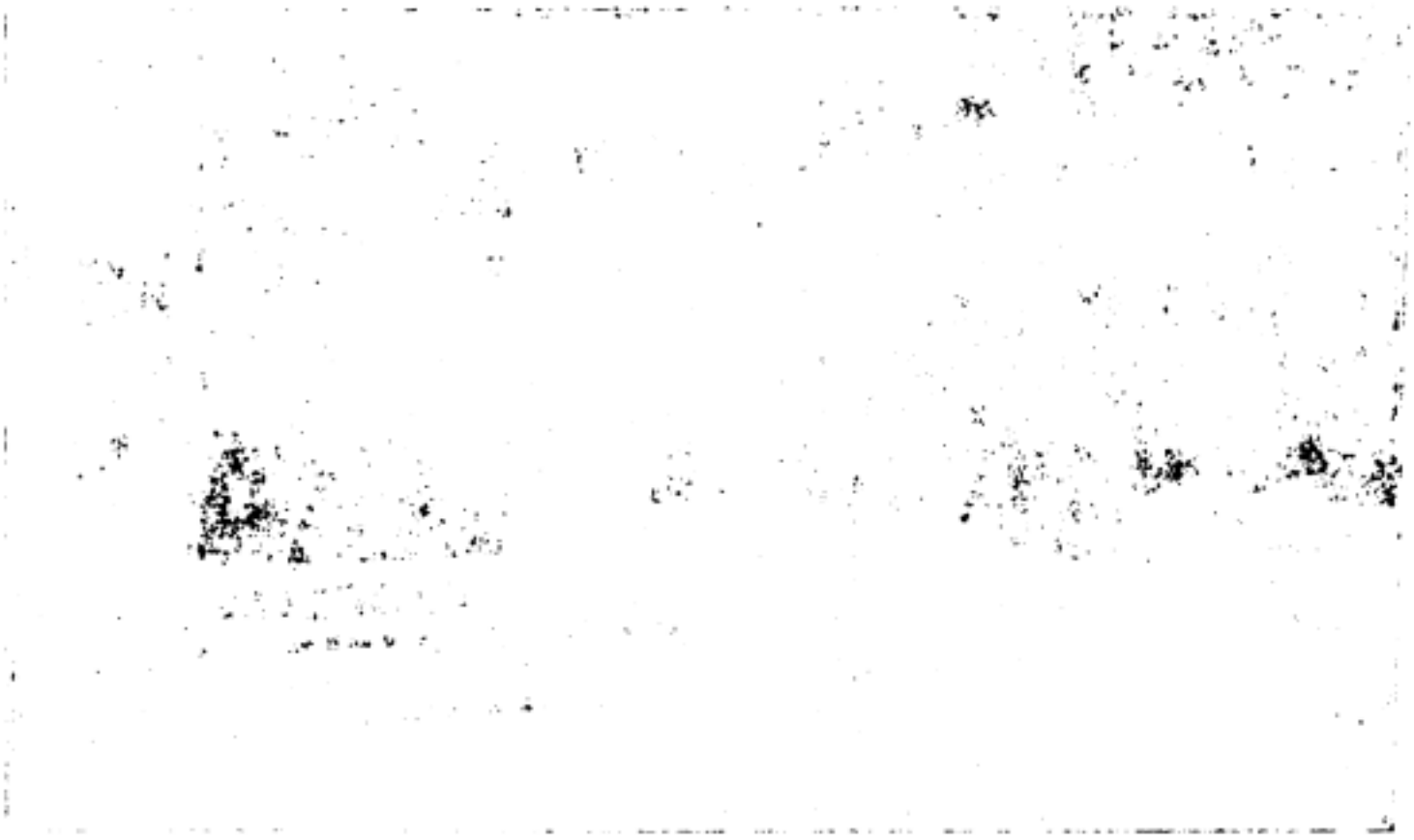
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

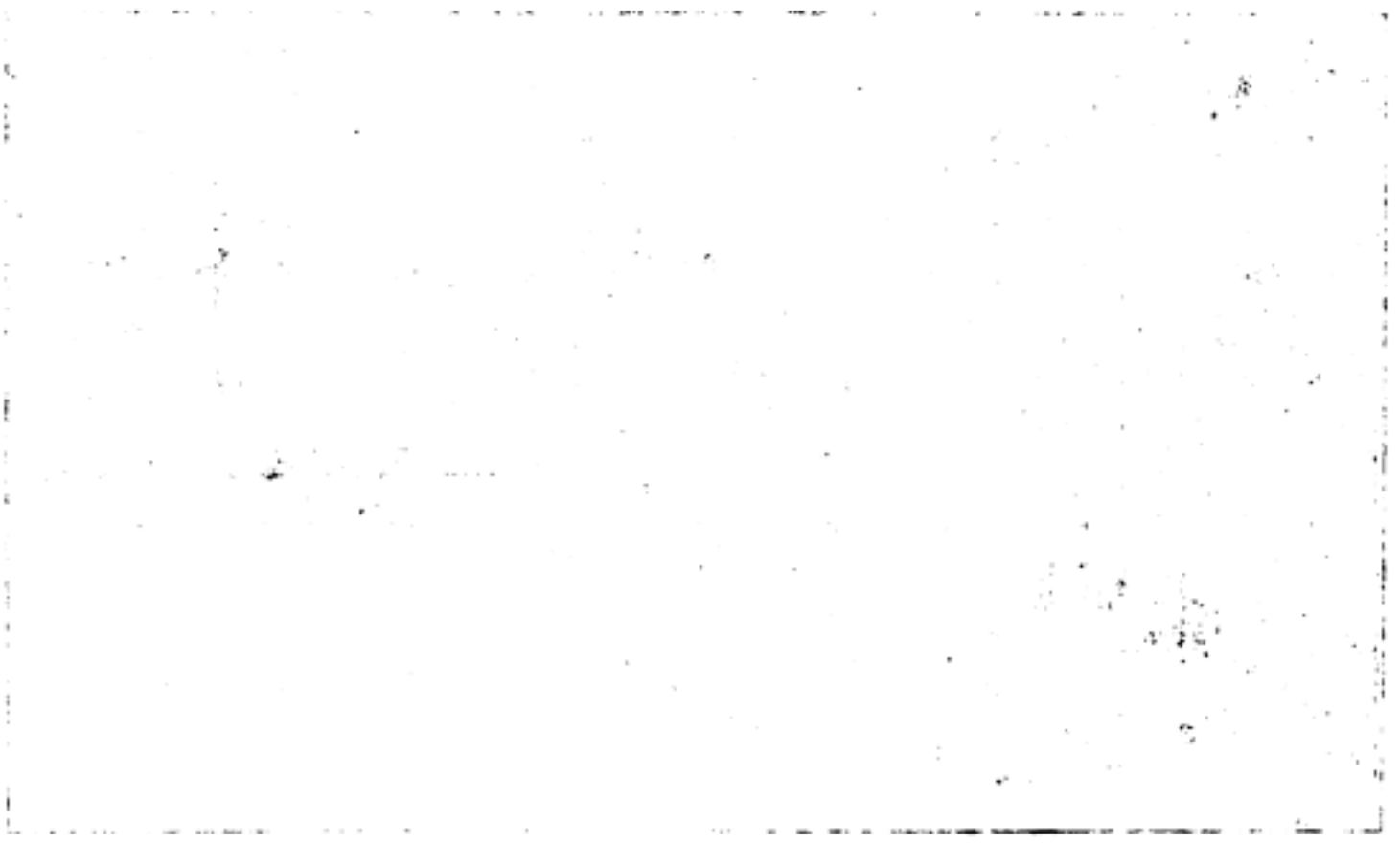
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

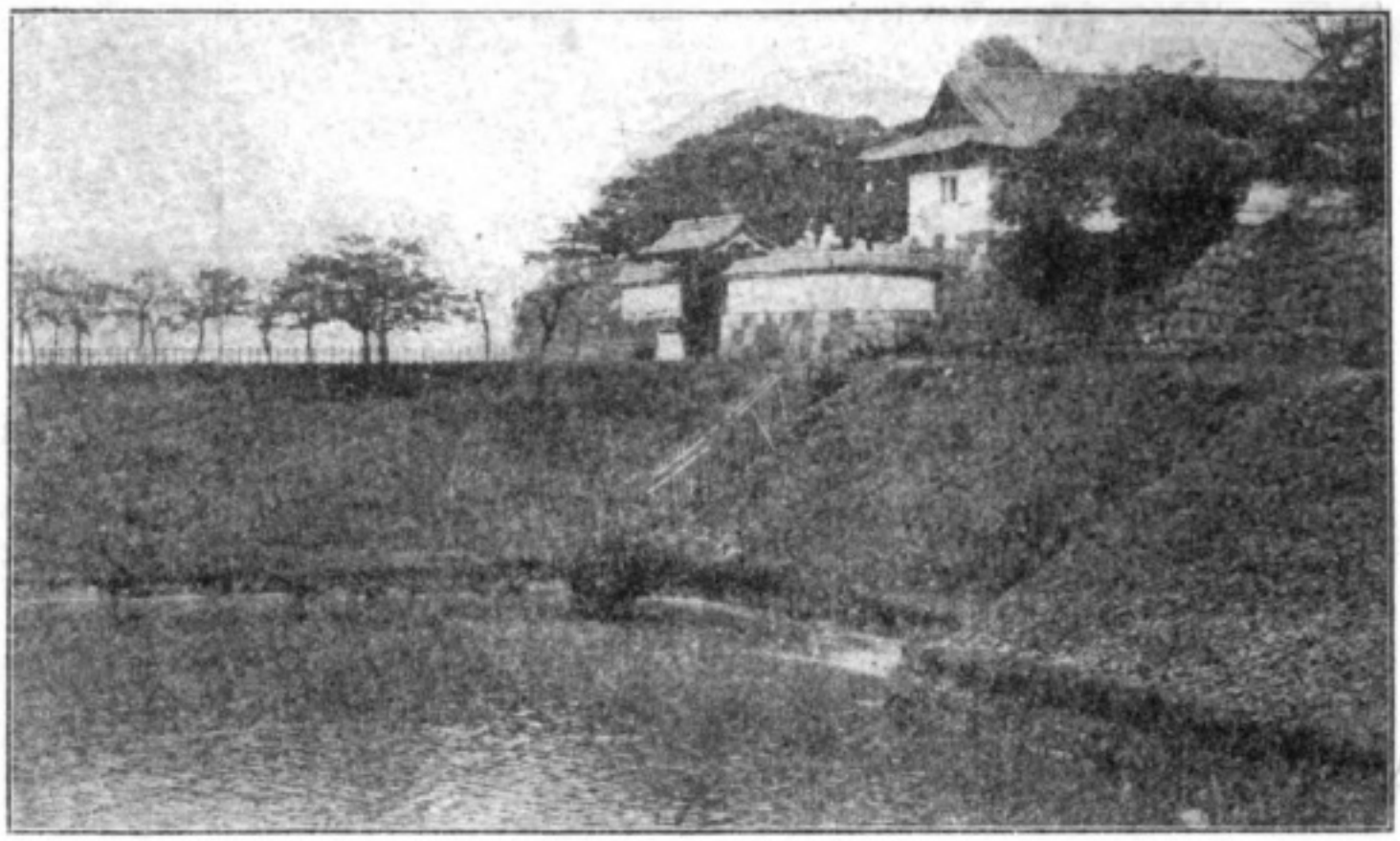


MOAT AREA DIAGRAMMAT OF IOSTER

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA







MOAT AT TAYASU GATE

that the Shogun crossed it upon visiting the ancestral temples of Zojoji, in Shiba. Kanda bridge was once the northern thoroughfare leading to the castle, and Tokuoa bridge once known as Asakusa bridge, at that time spanning the small river flowing by the castle and on into the sea, which was converted into a large canal, over which Nihonbashi and Edo-bashi now accommodate the traffic of greater Tokyo.

Gofukubashi takes its name from the neighborhood in which it is located, it being one assigned to officials engaged in the dry goods business (*gofukuya*); likewise Sukiyabashi, situated in the locality formerly occupied by retainers below the rank of *samurai* or *oskey*, those performing the tea ceremony at Court service. Near this, large pleasure grounds were once maintained, where the Shogun occasionally indulged in hawk hunting.

SAKURADA MON (CHERRY VILLAGE GATE)

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

POPULAR JAPANESE SUPERSTITIONS

AMONG other evidences of the ancient religion and the early Chinese influences that remain to-day, are the many superstitions which sway the mind of the lower uneducated classes, and to a great extent still have their effect upon the public in general. The most prominent of these are concerning animals; but birds, insects and inanimate nature, as well as the acts of people, conditions of weather, days of the year, signs in the heavens, etc., all have certain meanings attached to particular circumstances, of which the following are some of the most common.

The fox is certainly the most influential and greatly feared of all the animals to which supernatural power is assigned by the mass of Japanese, and shrines called *Inari Jinsha*, in which the fox is enshrined as a deity, are numberless, and to be seen in all parts of the Empire. It is held that the animal was not originally looked upon as a god, and is not now, except by the ignorant; but the name of the deity written in Chinese characters signifies fox, from which it came to be generally accepted that the god was really a fox, and that the animals with which they were familiar were the messengers or representatives of the real deity, and their images in wood or stone are to be found guarding the Inari shrines. Its natural cunning is greatly enlarged upon, and it is believed to be capable of seriously misleading and deceiving human beings; which fact, of course, brings many to pray to and placate the fox-god. Many stories and testimonies from those experiencing difficulties and inconvenience through designs of the fox, are prevalent and accredited.

The badger, or *tanuki*, perhaps comes next in the superstitious mind as to its power to annoy people, though not being so smart and sharp as the fox, is less feared; its particular habit is a transformation into a Buddhist priest, in which disguise it is guilty of various deceptions and impositions upon them. It is usually represented standing upon its hind legs, and of large proportions, and its images are often seen in shops and homes.

During the period of the Tokugawa Shogunate, many weird stories of cats and their being transformed into human beings were popularly believed, and even now have no little hold upon the many. Long tailed cats, especially, were looked upon with disfavor and few were brave enough to make of such a domestic pet. It was thought that when the long tailed cat grew old, the tail divided in two, and that they were then able to understand language and to assume human form. The aristocratic families of Arima and Nabeshima of that time were the source of some strange rumors in connection with these cats, and narratives of the same are still related with all seriousness by the credulous.

The crying of weasels is regarded as an evil omen, and it is said that some unhappy event is foreboded if this little animal crosses one's path. The baying of a dog likewise augurs calamity, and many such insignificant happenings send a shudder over the believer in these old superstitions, and prayers are upon his lips to his favorite deity for protection, and extra incense is burned, or an additional straw rope and paper emblems, *gohei*, are put up to disperse the evil spirits or prevent them from entering the house. The existence

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

of a light colored mouse in the house is a sign of happiness.

The natives of the South Sea Islands interpreted the cawing of the crow into various meanings derived from its different sounds and the effect produced by them. Something very similar is also common among the Japanese, and good omens are presaged by its pleasant cries in the morning, and the reverse by what they consider unpleasant notes, such as death and other dire misfortunes following upon the latter. The crowing of a hen at night is regarded as foretelling some disaster. For swallows to nest inside the house is most favorable to its occupants and always encouraged.

Both good and bad meanings attach to spiders and their appearance in the house, according entirely to the time at which they happen to be seen. If a spider falls from the ceiling in the morning, he brings pleasure, but if at night, it is thought reverses will follow, so that there is a saying, "Kill a spider in the night, even if it resembles your parents, but never kill the morning spider though like your enemy." Contrary to this, to see a centipede at night means happiness.

Springing, perhaps, from Chinese ideas and customs, are beliefs in potions, said to be efficacious in various ways, or to produce certain desired effects, such as influencing the affections, causing forgetfulness, or bringing about miraculous cures of bodily ills.

A potion made from a calcined water lizard is said to cause a person to become enamoured of one administering the same, and the power and extent of this superstition may be judged by the fact that in the city of Tokyo to-day there are many firms dealing exclusively in calcined animal flesh.

A solution of *sake* (rice-beer) in which a serpent has been immersed, is thought to be excellent for consumptives, and the monkey's liver is regarded as specially good for all diseases of the eye.

Large and old trees are objects of reverence and looked upon as sacred, and their destruction is held to bring misfortune, and in the case of a certain kind called *enoki* there is a tradition that blood will actually flow if the old tree is cut, so that it is looked upon as a crime to fell them. In many instances trees are sanctified in the same manner in which a shrine is, by hanging the *shimenawa*, or straw rope with cut paper at intervals, upon them.

The mulberry tree is said to prevent lightning stroke to one under its shelter during a storm, and to be efficacious in that respect generally, so that it is often planted near the house as protection from lightning. It is also thought that drinking *sake* from a cup made of the mulberry tree will exempt a person from suffering with palsy.

To have in one's possession a forked plantain, or the triangular shaped fruit of the gingko, supposedly shields one from any designs the fox may have against him, and also acts as a preventive from poison, as it is said to cause a great noise if coming in contact with a poisonous substance, thus warning the person.

The chrysanthemum flower taken with *sake* diverts calamity or disaster of any kind, and also prolongs life. The root of the lotus is considered good for diseases of the eye, and to partake of the zinziber will produce forgetfulness. Other plants are used for charms.

The number four, like thirteen in foreign countries, is in much disfavor in Japan, owing to the fact that its name, *shi*, in Chinese signifies death, and thus brought about a superstition as to its evil portent. Four and forty-four are avoided by many for use in telephone numbers and the like.

Japanese object to having their nails manicured at night, which arises from their custom of cutting the nails from the fingers of a dead person as keepsakes for the family, which is always done at night, and

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

so to cut one's own nails at night is thought to betoken death. Similarly, there is a superstitious fear against picking up or using the detached handle of a dipper; as, in olden times, when a *samurai* was sentenced to commit *harakiri*, or disemboweling, it was required that afterwards he be beheaded by one of his friends or retainers; and a new bucket filled with water, and a new dipper were provided for the purpose of washing the blood from the body and severed head, after which the handle of the dipper was used for connecting the two before burial, and so came to be associated in the mind with a scene of horror and regarded with superstitious dread.

According to the old Chinese calendar, certain days are termed by the Japanese *tomobiki* (literally, accompaniment), and a superstition obtains that anything enacted upon one of these days will draw after it in succession, events of a like nature; therefore, such as funeral ceremonies or anything unhappy were never held upon *tomobiki* days, for fear of their continued recurrence. But on the contrary, marriages and the like were always planned to take place on such a day, as similar affairs would be welcome.

Other days called *nasoku*, meaning to remove or omit, are not propitious for beginning a new undertaking, but excellent for discarding anything, and the fittest for cleaning and scouring. A day designated as *yaburu*, or breaking, is a hazardous tone, and requires much caution and prud ence to be safely passed through. The day called *tatsu*, or starting, is considered ihe best on which to begin building a house, etc., and so on through a long catagory, all the days of the year being classed into happy or unhappy, good or bad omens of twelve kinds. This calendar is not now in general use, a law having been made against it and strictly enforced; nevertheless, it still wields an influence and is consulted by the lower classes whose daily actions are invariably guided thereby. No superstitions are attached to the days as noted by the present calendar.

There are many old sayings among farmers all over Japan which amount to superstitions, so religiously are they believed in and so positively do they control their work. Rainfall on the fifth of May is thought to insure a rich rice harvest; wind on the third of March foretells that pear trees will be attacked by injurious insects; fine weather on the fifteenth of October presages a warm winter, and if on the sixteenth the price of fuel is to be cheap; if the half moon stands erect, the fine weather will continue for that month, but if it lies there will be much rainfall; abundant snowfall means a splendid harvest; mist on the second of June will ncrease cereal harvests; a morning rainbow is continued rain, but the evening one, twenty days of fine weather; many stars in the Milky Way indicate dry weather throughout the year; glorious sunrise, rain, but glorious sunset, fine weather.

In every day life there are various things with which some superstition is associated. The exchange of anything by chopsticks bodes enmity between the two, arising from the custom of using chopsticks for picking the bones of a cremated body. Broken chopsticks are a most unlucky omen, likewise a broken comb, which portends the loss of one's children; and the giving of a comb as a present is thought to rupture a friendship; the finding of a comb in the street means to the finder that he will not be present at the death bed of his parents.

It is a universal custom among Japanese housekeepers to avoid drying clothes outside the house at night, as an obnoxious bird is thought to cause them to become poisonous to the wearer.

For amusement children often look each other in the face intently until one or the

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

MISCELLANEOUS PROBLEMS.

other laughs, he being considered defeated; this is severely condemned by those believing in a superstition to the effect that one so defeated will die an untimely death.

To put a bamboo basket over the head is avoided as it is supposed to retard one's growth. If one imitates the actions of an afflicted or deformed person, he must not neglect to manipulate his hands in a certain way, else he will be visited with the same; if one puts on a raincoat in the house, he will be unable to escape promptly in case of fire; if one tickles the sole of a foot, he will fall into poverty; if the hair of one's head be cast in the fire he will become insane; if but a single cup of rice be taken at breakfast, one's parents are to be separated from him; or if one mimics crying he will lose his parents. A knife or cutting implement left upon the hearth will be the cause of death at some future time.

Most of these superstitions are looked upon seriously by the older generation of the lower classes, but may be said to be gradually passing as education becomes more general, though in many provinces they are most pronounced.

JAPANESE PROVERBS

Illiterate vice is injurious to many, but educated vice is detrimental to all great principles of state.

Mere monetary impulses are apt to fail, but he who is actuated by love will attain his desire.

He who loses himself in sensual pleasure, is apt to betray his kinsmen.

A quarrel between a man and his wife is disagreeable even to dogs.

Those who blossom in the tongue, never bear fruit in the heart.

Exuberant mirth is followed by abnormal depression.

Pinch yourself, and you will know the pain of others.

Negligence is the enemy of him who follows it.

The cherry among flowers; the *samurai* among men!

The dumpling rather than the flour.

The tongue is a source of great misfortune.

The avaricious know not the spirit of humanity.

Better a near neighbor than a distant relation.

If you are in haste, take the circuitous route.

A bat for the place where there are no birds.

Provide your umbrella before it rains.

The *samurai* has but one tongue.

A poor man for a large family.

Benevolence is not for others.

Willows are never broken by snow fall.

Even the walls have ears.

Life is short; the name everlasting.

Hatred is the back of love.

No harvest, no seed.

Lavish in praise, profuse in rebuke.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

PUBLIC BATHS IN JAPAN

SINCE the remotest times, the Japanese, as a nation, have been known for their cleanliness of person, and their liking for hot baths. The innumerable hot springs throughout the country, unequaled, perhaps, in any other quarter of the globe, have always been a source of pleasure, as well as health, to the Japanese people, and are frequented winter and summer. Many of these springs are famous for the medicinal value of their waters, among which are Ikao, Hakone and Atami, and some have been made more so in the eyes of the Japanese by a visit from an Emperor or Empress, such as the celebrated Dogo Spring, of Iyo Province, where may be found the oldest specimen of Japanese literature, an inscription upon a monument erected in honor of a visit from the Empress Suiko, 596 A.D.

The first reference made to bathing is found in the legend of the creation of Japan, in an account of the death of the goddess Izanami; it is stated that her husband, Izanagi, happening to look upon her dead body, hastened to cleanse himself in water, the idea of cleanliness being so extreme as to consider pollution possible even through sight, and the religious conception holding the defilement of body and soul to be one and the same, bathing was looked upon as being efficacious in purifying the soul, and from such teaching it can easily be understood how the habit of daily baths grew firmest among the classes usually squalid in other countries, especially when so well provided for by the many natural facilities.

Though evidently of religious origin, it has doubtless retained its favor with the common people on account of the real bodily refreshment which they found it afforded them, for it long since lost its religious significance in the sense in which it was once held.

That the sovereigns of the country interested themselves in the cleanly habits of their subjects, is shown by the fact recorded in history that the Emperor Komyo, in the Nara period, established a public bath for the benefit of the people, and it is related that he appeared in person at the place, and took part in the ablutions.

The indifference of the Japanese, both sexes alike, to exposing their bodies, is a matter never understood by occidentals, but is merely another result of long established customs, different conceptions and ideals, and in no sense regarded as immodest or to do with the immoral; so that fomerly no distinction was made for separate accommodation in public baths, and only since the introduction of foreign civilization has the line been drawn, being at first so little understood by them that a rope stretched across the

SANSUKE AT ENTRANCE

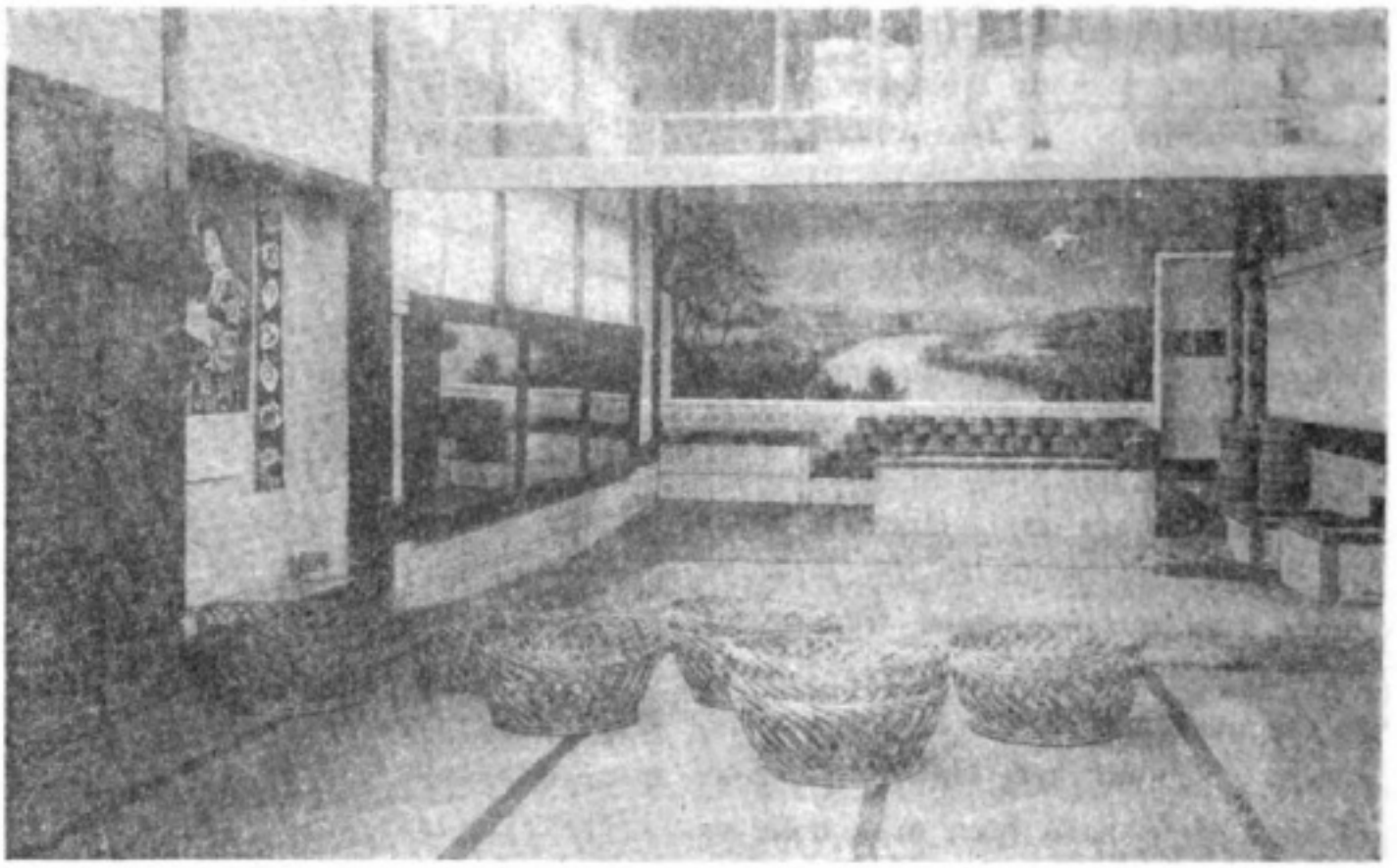
Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

PUBLIC BATHS IN JAPAN

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



BATH HOUSE—WOMEN'S DIVISION

bath for separating the men and women was looked upon as conforming to the new rule. The Japanese are never shocked by nature, but on the other hand, art, of the kind with which European galleries are filled, the nude in both sculpture and painting, to them has appeared indelicate, even offensive.

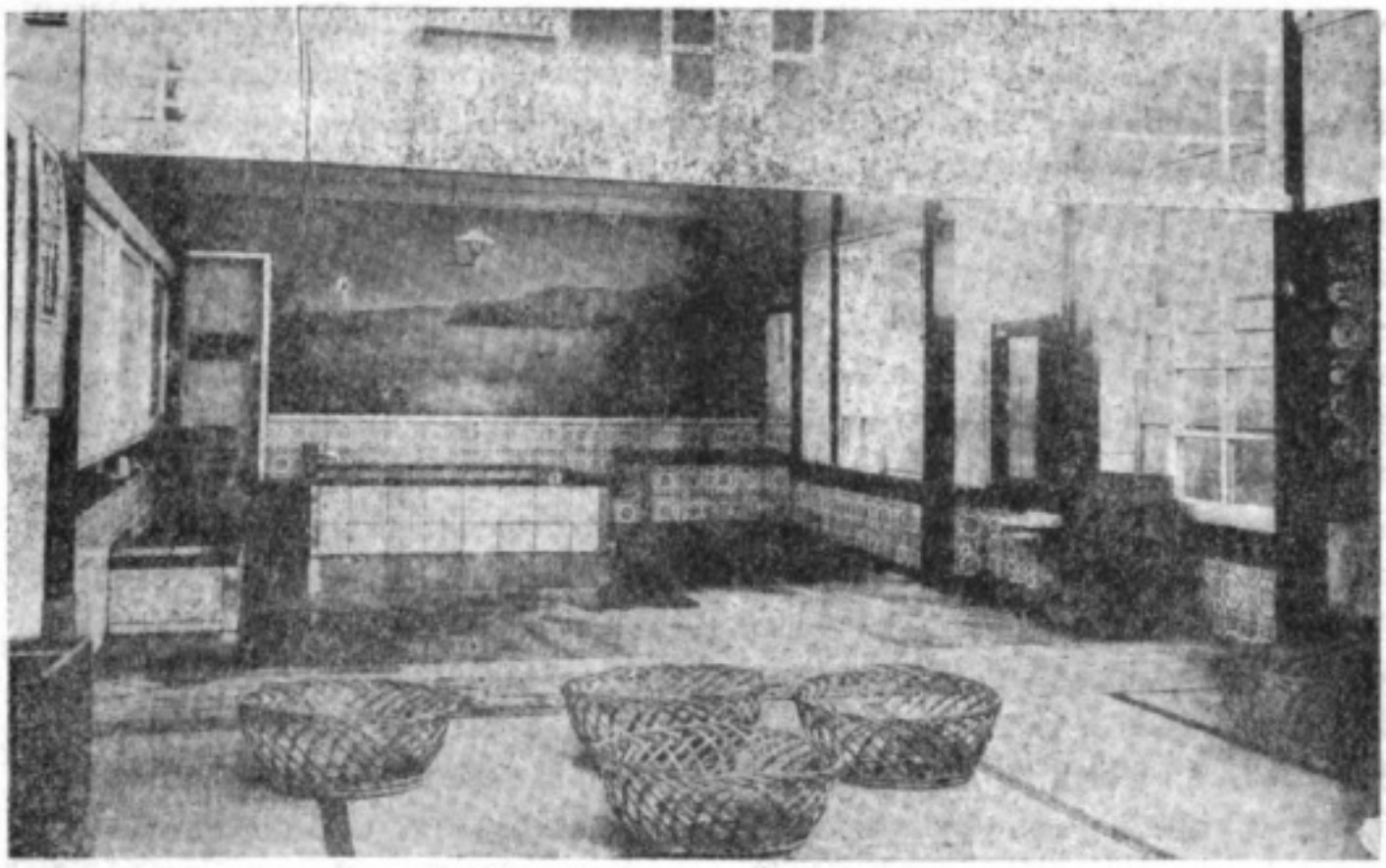
With the beginning of the Tokugawa dynasty, the popularity of public baths was noticeably increased, and large buildings were erected therefor, and a new feature, which seemed to grow out of the gayety which prevailed at these places, was an amusement hall, where the young men, in particular, gathered after the bath, to enjoy games such as chess or *go*, and where tea and light refreshments were served to the patrons. One of the most noted comic writers of that period, Shikitei Samba, has given vivid pen pictures of these institutions during the Tokugawa Shogunate, in his *Ukiyoburo*.

With little changes, except in separate apartments for men and women, the same places exist to-day, though perhaps only in Osaka and Kyoto are they generally combined with amusement halls, there being only a very few such places in Tokyo, in which city alone there are more than eight hundred public bath houses; and it is estimated that one third of the total population of over two million, bathe daily in them; this represents, of course, the middle and lower classes, as well-to-do people do not frequent them.

Dr. Baelz, formerly professor in the faculty of medicine of the Tokyo Imperial University, held that the remarkable absence of cases of rheumatism among the Japanese, in spite of the damp climate, was largely due to the frequency and high temperature of baths, they being so hot as to be quite unbearable to persons living elsewhere and not accustomed to such. Especially has this been true in Tokyo, so that it was an easy matter for the *Yeddoko*, as citizens of Tokyo proudly styled themselves, to discover a provincial, (all the rest of Japan is provincial to the resident of Tokyo), by the manner in which he squirmed in the excessively hot bath, and even now if one complains of its temperature, he is ridiculed as a country boor.

The Tokyo bath house is readily recognized by its particular style and the *noren*, or shop curtain, which always hangs at the door, usually blue with the name of

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



BATH HOUSE—MEN'S DIVISION

the house, more often that of the street in which it is situated, in white characters; sometimes names, such as "crane" and "tortoise" are used, because of their significance of longevity, therefore of luck, to the Japanese; or in some instances, where a special medicine is added to the bath, it is indicated upon the curtain, as "the Ginseng Bath," etc., and several of the up-to-date Tokyo bath houses have now adopted the names of popular European resorts.

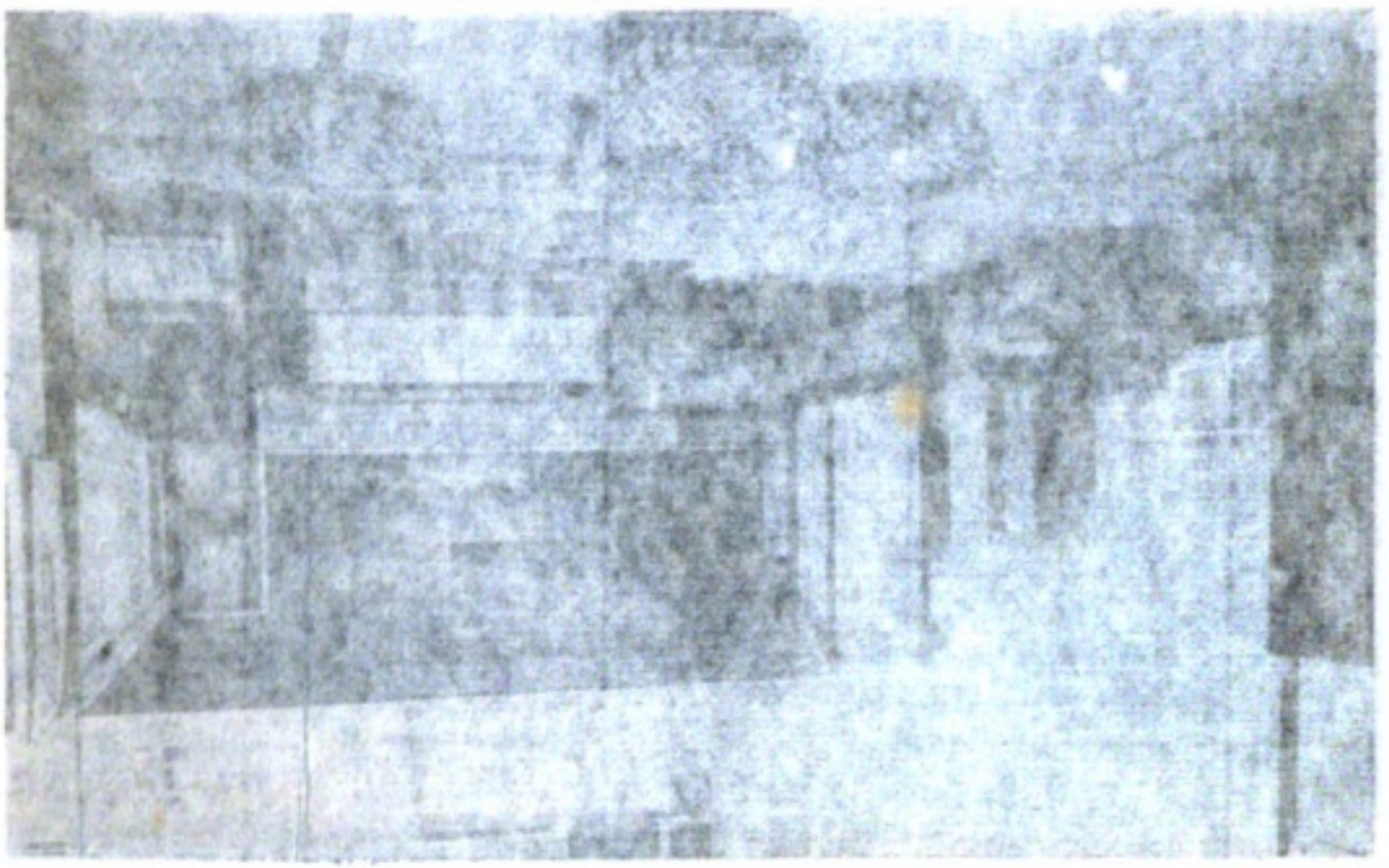
The building is usually a good sized, two storied one divided from the entrance by a partition, with signboards designating the division for men, and that for women. Upon entering, the first thing to be seen is a square, elevated seat, where the owner or chief clerk, *banto*, is seated to collect the fee charged, usually three *sen* (one and a half cents), and to superintend both divisions generally, the dais being half on one side and half on the other, and attend to caring for patrons' clothing and shoes or clogs. During the busiest hours in the afternoon and evening, an extra assistant is required for this purpose, and all such articles are checked. The *banto* greets each new arrival with a polite salutation and remark about the weather, and upon their leaving is ever ready with the indispensible *arigato*, "thank you." If his patrons require to be provided with towels and soap, they are supplied for an additional half *sen* each, and women bathers are usually given a cleansing agent peculiar to Japan, a small cotton bag filled with rice bran, which formerly took the place of soap in this country, the price of which is also one *sen*.

In front of the *banto's* seat in both divisions, is a space covered with mats, *tatami*, where the bathers undress and dress themselves, separated, in winter, from the bath room, by sliding paper doors, which are removed during warm weather. Baskets are placed around this room for receiving their clothes, which are then placed in the lockers at the side; valuables may be deposited with the *banto*.

The bath room, differing in size, of course, according to the establishment, usually has a wooden floor slanting from two opposite sides to the centre, where there is a narrow opening into a drain pipe, thus preventing it from becoming sloppy, though it is always wet. There is one large tank of boiling water from

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



PUBLIC BATHS

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

which a plunge (usually large enough to accommodate ten persons at once) in each division is supplied; there are two or three others of smaller size for supplying both hot and cold water for the small tubs or buckets used by each bather while cleansing his person previous to the plunge in the general bath, in which latter he remains five or ten minutes immersed to his chin.

Male assistants called *sansuke* are in constant attendance, whose duty it is to look after the supply of hot water, regulate the temperature, and serve both men and women if called upon to wash their backs, for which an extra charge of one *sen* is made and extra attention given.

Any bather desiring this, applies to the *banto*, who gives a ticket, and calls the *sansuke* by striking together two square pieces of wood, called *hyoshigi;* once if for a man, twice if for a woman; the *sansuke* immediately provides a wooden stool for the bather to sit upon, and two tubs larger than the ordinary, with hot and cold water with which to perform his task, and proceeds therewith.

The occupation of the *sansuke* originated with a person by that name, which descended to those undertaking the same work, and strange to say, most of them are recruited from the same province.

Each bath house being patronized by people in its particular neighborhood, they are usually known to each other, in consequence of which there is generally lively conversation, and sometimes even singing indulged in by the men, which grew to be a nuisance, and regulations were instituted against loud talking and singing, but they are not very strictly enforced.

The bath is open to men as early as six in the morning, but not until ten for women, as household duties employ their early hours. The bath is hotter in the morning when there are the fewest bathers, and it is considered a feat of great endurance to enter it with no sign of annoyance. A foreigner attempting to do so made a hasty exit exclaiming that he had been half boiled, like the notorious highway robber, Ishikawa Goemon, who was thrown into a cauldron of boiling oil at the command of Hideyoshi. The bath houses are more crowded in the evening hours than at any other time, the laboring men congregating there after their day's labor for the refreshing and restoring hot bath. They are nightly visitors, while those of more sedentary habits, such as merchants, usually go on alternate evenings. On the walls of the bath house may be seen favorite land or seascapes from the brush of some native artist, usually in foreign style, and advertisements of various popular theatres, music halls and picture shows, and the conversation often runs along these lines. Generally speaking, the public bath in Japan is a grateful recreation and pleasure to the people.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

AT THE PERRY MONUMENT - FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, SUEO IWAYA, BARON SHIBUSAWA, BUEI NAKANO, TATSUYA KATO, AND MOTOSADA ZUMOTO

A VISIT TO THE PERRY MONUMENT

By TATSUYA KATO

THE committee meeting of the Honorary Commercial Commissioners of Japan, held at the Tourraine, Boston, on the evening of October 24, 1909, decided to dispatch a delegate, representing the Commission, to the tomb at Newport, to pay a tribute of honor and respect to the memory of Commodore Mathew Calbraith Perry, who, in 1854, opened the ports of Japan to the commerce of the world, and started us on the road to civilization which has made the present Japan.

The party included Baron Shibusawa, chairman of the Commission, Mr. Nakano, vice-chairman, Mr. Zumoto, editor of the Japan Times, Mr. Iwaya, a well known literateur, and myself, accompanied by Mr. J. D. Lowman, president of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, of the Pacific Coast, and Mr. Louis Coolige, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and left the South Depot, of Boston, in a special parlor car attached to the 9 o'clock train for Newport.

It was a very cold Sunday morning in October, but we found ourselves quite comfortable in the private car, and enjoyed the beautiful scenery, especially charming at that season. In two hours we arrived at Newport and were met at the train by Mayor Boyle, Secretary Wheeler and a few others. We were immediately taken in two large touring cars, specially sent from Boston for the occasion, to the Island Cemetery, where the remains of the great

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

AT THE PERRY MONUMENT · FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, SUEO IWAYA, BARON SHIBUSAWA, BUEI NAKANO, TATSUYA KATO, AND MOTOSADA ZUMOTO

A VISIT TO THE PERRY MONUMENT

By TATSUYA KATO

THE committee meeting of the Honorary Commercial Commissioners of Japan, held at the Fourraine, Boston, on the evening of October 24, 1909, decided to dispatch a delegate, representing the Commission, to the tomb at Newport, to pay a tribute of honor and respect to the memory of Commodore Mathew Calbraith Perry, who, in 1854, opened the ports of Japan to the commerce of the world, and started us on the road to civilization which has made the present Japan.

The party included Baron Shibusawa, chairman of the Commission, Mr. Nakano, vice-chairman, Mr. Zumoto, editor of the Japan Times, Mr. Iwaya, a well known literateur, and myself, accompanied by Mr. J. D. Lowman, president of the Associated Chamber of Commerce, of the Pacific Coast, and Mr. Louis Coolidge, of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, and left the South Depot, of Boston, in a special parlor car attached to the 9 o'clock train for Newport.

It was a very cold Sunday morning in October, but we found ourselves quite comfortable in the private car, and enjoyed the beautiful scenery, especially charming at that season. In two hours we arrived at Newport and were met at the train by Mayor Boyle, Secretary Wheeler and a few others. We were immediately taken in two large touring cars, specially sent from Boston for the occasion, to the Island Cemetery, where the remains of the great

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Commodore are interred. At the cemetery, the superintendent, Andrew K. McMahon, escorted us to the Perry Circle, which is situated nearly in the center of the grounds. The monument stands close to that of the Belmonts, relations of Perry's.

The inscription runs as follows :—

Erected by his widow,
To the memory of
Mathew Calbraith Perry,
Commodore in the U. S. Navy.
Born, April 10, 1794
Died, March 4, 1858

We placed a large wreath of laurel and white roses tied with wide red and white ribbons, our national colors. Each of us bowed to the monument as we do at home at an ancestor's grave. Baron Shibusawa made a short address, to which Mayor Boyle replied on behalf of his countrymen, and said that he and the whole nation greatly appreciated the wonderful mark of respect that Japan was showing to-day to that great officer—Commodore Perry. Our party was photographed, during which time it rained hard, but we remained uncovered.

Major Andrew, the superintendent, showed and explained to us about the cemetery, Belmont Memorial Chapel and other places of interest. Mayor Boyle then took us to the official residence of Captain Fullan, Commander of Newport Training Station. The Captain, a jolly, lighthearted officer, greeted us at the door, and seemed delighted at our unexpected visit. Shortly, Mrs. Fullan came, and around the beautiful wood fire in the parlor, we were served with whiskey and soda and had a most enjoyable time, all pleased with the right thing at the right time. The Captain related his recollections about Japan, which he had visited some twenty years before as a junior officer. We united in saying that we hoped the Captain would soon return to Japan as Commander in Chief of the U. S. Asiatic Squadron, and that Mrs. Fullan would enjoy fair Japan while her husband cruised. The Captain, after showing us around his home, took us to the Naval Station where a number of young boys are trained. We spent a most enjoyable morning, after which we went to the Bellevue, where we had luncheon, and set out for sight seeing about the city, visiting Bellevue Avenue, Cottage Colony and Ocean Drive, where are the summer homes of many New York millionaires. The beautiful hills and rolling waves reminded me of scenes at Oiso and Kamakura. We passed the residence of Mr. August Belmont, the Perry monument at Touro Park and the home of Commodore Oliver Hazard Perry, with whom the distingushed officer stayed for some time after his return from the cruise to the Orient. We had intended to return to Boston in automobiles, but on account of heavy rains, took the three o'clock train. We had greatly enjoyed our visit to Newport.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

DREAM OF SAIGYO

Priest Saigyo, celebrated for his beautiful poems, was originally a member of the Imperial Body Guard, at Kyoto, his real name being Sato Hyoyenojo Norikiyo. He was such an ardent student of poetry that he forsook the sword for the pen, and became an itinerary Buddhist priest, thereby affiliating himself with the learned class of the time. In adopting a clerical name he chose *sai*, meaning west, and *gyo*, going, as he intended to travel from east to west. His perigrinations extended over every part of Japan and many interesting stories of his adventures are told.

At the beginning of a new year he happened to visit Tsuzumigataki, one of the three most celebrated water-falls in Japan, the scenery around which has been an inspiration to many poets of distinguished talent, and even those who make small pretense to the muse feel constrained to put forth their best efforts upon beholding this charming picture.

Saigyo was over-proud of his talent and expected to compose a poem at which all Japan should wonder admiringly. Reflecting for a few moments he inscribed the following lines:

Tsutaekiku Tsuzumigataki ni kitemireba sawaberi sakishi tanpoponohana.

(Coming to the far-famed falls of Tsuzumi, the dandelion blooms along the bank.)

He was filled with self-satisfaction over his production and fondly regarded it as one of the best things he had written in many years. So engrossed was he in contemplating this marvel of his genius, in which he thought there were none to rival him, the sun sank to rest without his taking note of the passing hours, and he suddenly found darkness almost upon him.

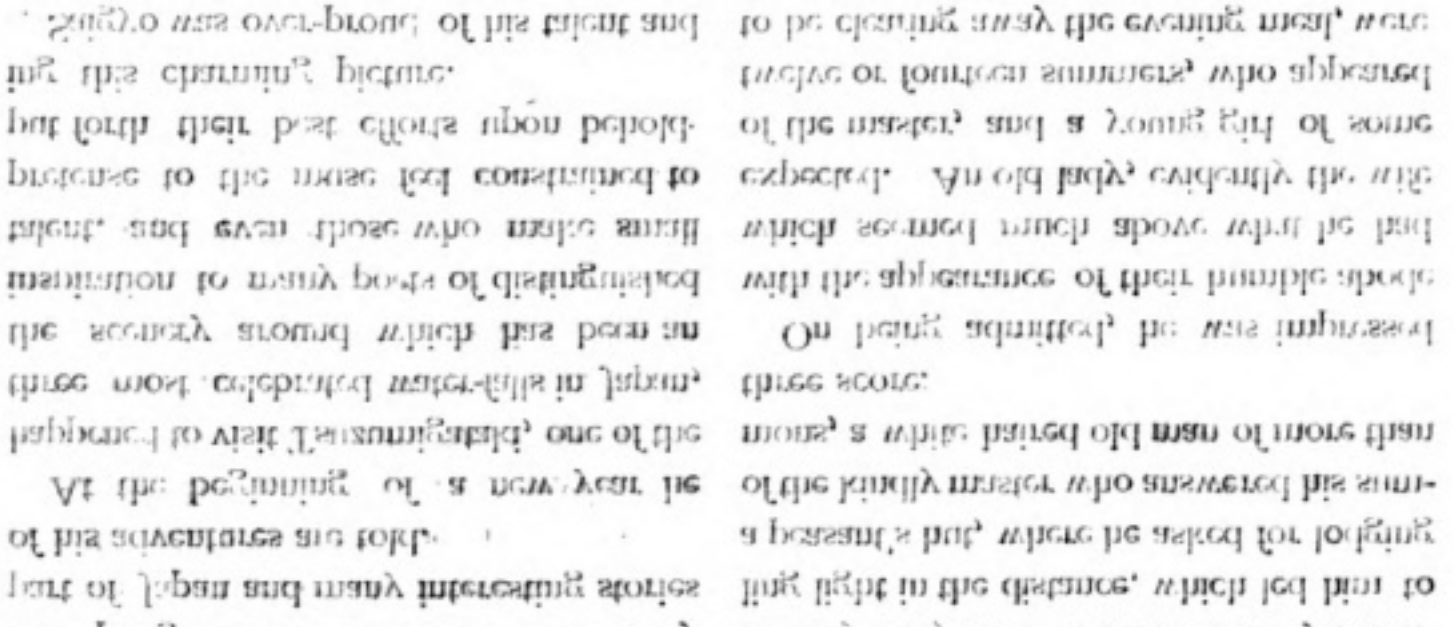
He hastened his way, as he thought, to a near-by hostelry, but finding none, had about decided that he would be obliged to be content with the shelter of some friendly tree, when he descried a tiny twinkling light in the distance, which led him to a peasant's hut, where he asked for lodging of the kindly master who answered his summons, a white haired old man of more than three score.

On being admitted, he was impressed with the appearance of their humble abode which seemed much above what he had expected. An old lady, evidently the wife of the master, and a young girl of some twelve or fourteen summers, who appeared to be clearing away the evening meal, were the other members of the household.

Saigyo addressed himself to the old man, saying, "I am a traveling priest, going from place to place in quest of the finest scenery, with the object of composing poems thereon. To-day I have come to see the beauties of Tsuzumigataki, and becoming so lost in its charms, I forgot the approaching night and can not continue on my way.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

I shall show it a great favor if he will allow me to explain briefly in my own words what I would be thankful to be distinctly informed of, if it accord with your pleasure.

He was welcomed with the same courtesy as before, and began accordingly as follows:

"Sir, I have been informed that you have a certain book, which book I have not yet had the honour to see, but which I am told contains a full account of the religion, laws, and government of your country, as also of the genius and temper of the people, together with the natural history of the island. Wherefore, if it be not disagreeable to you, I should be glad to receive information in these points from your own mouth, before I leave the island, that I may be the better able to inform others of them in my own country, in case I should ever return thither."

Sujitro answered, that he was very willing to gratify so reasonable a request, and would begin immediately to comply with it, if he would please to sit down and repose himself a little, after the fatigue of his journey. He then desired to know, whether he had ever been in Java before, and how he came to understand the language so well.

The stranger replied, that he was born in the island of Sumatra, and had learned the Javan tongue from his infancy, having been always much conversant with the Javanese merchants, who frequented the port of Achin, where he had formerly resided for some years.

Sujitro then asked, what was the name of his native country, and how he came to leave it.

The stranger answered, that his name was Abdallah, and that he was born at a city called Mecca, which was the place of his birth, and where he had received the best education that the country could afford. That, having a strong inclination to travel into distant countries, he had left his native city, and gone to Achin, where he had lived for some time, in order to learn the Javan language, and to acquire a knowledge of the customs and manners of the people. That, having made himself master of these points, he had taken his passage in a ship bound for Bantam, in order to proceed from thence to Batavia, where he intended to take his passage for Europe, in some of the Dutch ships, which sail annually from that port to Holland. That, however, the ship in which he had taken his passage having been driven by contrary winds upon the coast of Java, the master had been obliged to put into the port of Japara, in order to take in fresh provisions and water; and that he, Abdallah, having gone on shore with some of the people belonging to the ship, had taken the opportunity of making his escape from them, and had travelled on foot through the country, till he arrived at the city of Sourabaya, where he had embarked on board a prow, which was going to Bali, and from thence had come over to Balambangan, in order to get a passage to Batavia, by the first ship that should touch there.

Sujitro observed, that the conversation by which Abdallah had procured his escape from slavery, and the manner in which he had found means to get on board the prow, were circumstances which he should be glad to hear more particularly; and desired him to relate them. Abdallah replied, that he would very willingly comply with his request, and began as follows: "When I was about the age of fifteen years, I had the misfortune to lose my father, who died suddenly, and left me to the care of my mother, who was a woman of a very good family in the city of Mecca, and had always been very fond of me. She, therefore, was unwilling that I should be put apprentice to any trade, as is usual with the children of persons in my circumstances, but resolved to keep me at home with her, that she might have the pleasure of my company, and that I might be her support in her old age. Accordingly, I was taught to read and write, and learned the Koran by heart, together with the explanations of the most learned doctors upon the text. I was also instructed in the principles of the Mahometan religion, and in the traditions of Mahomet, which are held in the highest veneration by all true believers. I had likewise learned the Arabic tongue, and was perfectly well versed in the Persian language, which is much spoken at Mecca, and in which many books are written. I had also made a considerable progress in the Turkish language, and was beginning to study the Hebrew, when my mother died, and left me master of a small fortune. My time was then chiefly employed in reading the Alcoran, and in conversing with the Mahometan priests and doctors, who frequented my father's house, and with whom I was very much delighted, as I found their conversation extremely agreeable and improving. Sujitro could not but be pleased with the improved understanding of his friend Abdallah, and with the progress he had made in the knowledge of the true religion; and told him, that he should be very glad to hear more particularly the history of his life, and the means by which he had found out the way to escape from slavery. Abdallah replied, that he would very willingly comply with his request, and began his story in the following manner:

"I had not been long in the possession of my fortune, before I found myself solicited on all sides to marry; and, as I was then very young, I was strongly inclined to comply with the solicitations of my friends in favour of a young lady, a neighbour of my mother's, who was very beautiful, and had a great share of wit and good sense. I soon found means to let her know my passion for her, and had the pleasure to find that it was not disagreeable to her. Accordingly, I made my proposals to her mother, who received them very favourably, and told me, that I might wait upon her daughter whenever I thought proper. I did not fail to embrace the first opportunity that offered of paying my respects to the young lady, whom I found sitting in a room by herself, employed in reading the Alcoran. She received me with a modest air, and a very agreeable countenance, and, having shut the book, which she had been reading, laid it upon a cushion that lay by her. I then sat down by her, and entered into conversation with her, in which I found her extremely sensible and well informed, and perfectly skilled in the Mahometan religion. Our conversation was carried on with great freedom and cheerfulness, and I soon perceived that I had made a very favourable impression upon her heart. I therefore took the first opportunity of declaring my passion for her, and of asking her consent to our marriage. She received my proposals with a modest assurance, and told me, that she would not refuse me, if her mother should approve of the match. I then addressed myself to her mother, who readily gave her consent, and appointed a day for our nuptials. Our wedding was celebrated with great splendour, and all our friends and relations were present upon the occasion. We lived together for some years in the greatest harmony and affection, and had the pleasure to see our family increase daily by the birth of children, who were very beautiful, and promised to be a great comfort to us in our old age. But it was the will of God, that I should be deprived of this felicity; for my wife died in child-bed of our first son, who lived but a few days after her. I was inconsolable for the loss of so valuable a companion, and resolved never to marry again. However, the care of my son soon obliged me to alter my resolution; for, finding that I was unable to perform the duty of a parent and a mother to him, I was prevailed upon by my friends to take a second wife, who proved a very agreeable companion, and took the greatest care of my son, whom she loved as if he had been her own child. But, unfortunately, this good woman died in child-bed of a daughter, and left me a second time a widower, with the additional charge of two children to take care of. I had not been long in this situation, before I found myself solicited by my friends to enter into a third marriage; but, having been disappointed twice before, I was very much averse to it, and could not be prevailed upon to think of it for a long time. At last, however, I was persuaded to make my addresses to a young lady, a relation of my own, who was very beautiful, and had a great fortune. I soon found means to let her know my passion for her, and had the pleasure to find that it was not disagreeable to

I shall deem it a great favor if you will allow me a night's lodging in your house, and would be grateful to be quartered even in a corner of your kitchen."

He was welcomed, with apologies for the poor fare and accommodations which must needs be offered him, and given a warm place by the charcoal fire in the brazier (*hibachi*), which was burning brightly in the middle of the room.

Greatly delighted over his good luck, he began to observe his surroundings, and gracious hosts. The family, though poor, had the manners and speech of people of better station, and he wondered if they might not be of some high lineage.

They regaled him with the best they had and gathered around the *hibachi* to cheer their tired guest.

Saigyo opened the conversation by asking whether they had been long in that place. The master replied, "We have been many years in this secluded spot, and rejoice to be far away from human strife. My two grown sons are tradesmen in the plains below, and this young girl is one of my grandchildren, living with us to gladden our lonely lives." He then asked Saigyo whether he had composed a poem, and remarked that he would be happy to read it, at which Saigyo smiled to himself, doubting the old man's ability even to understand its purport, much less to appreciate its poetical value. However, he drew forth the poem, and the old couple read it attentively and repeated it several times. They praised its merits, and remarked that of all the poems on Tsuzumigataki, they knew of none that equaled it, but the peasant asked if he might be allowed to make a slight change that would improve the composition and make it unrivalled. Chagrined at what seemed to him great presumption, Saigyo enquired what change he could suggest. "Well," said the old man, "the first line would sound better thus: '*Otoni kiku Tsuzumigataki.*'" Saigyo could not but be struck with the improved rhythm, and complimented his host upon the genius he had displayed. The aged wife who had been listening, now proposed another change to '*Tsuzumigataki wo uchimereba*, which was voted still better; in amazement Saigyo heard the young girl volunteer to change the last line to '*Kawabe ni sakishi tampopo no hana*,' so that the whole had now undergone an entire transformation, far surpassing the original and read thus:

Otoni kiku Tsuzumigataki wo uchimireba, Kawabeni sakishi tampopono hana.

Crest fallen though he was, Saigyo could not but admire its improved beauty, and felt somewhat awed at the surprising talent of the three, and his wondering about them redoubled.

Suddenly he found himself reclining under an old pine tree in front of the falls, instead of being in the peasant's cottage, and realized it was but a dream in which he had been so taken aback; but he felt a keen sense of shame at his self-praise, and that his dream had been a divine reproof by which he should profit. He afterwards devoted himself more assiduously to the careful study of composition and became one of Japan's greatest poets.

ICHINOTANI

The following extract is translated from the "Heike-Monogatari," a most typical production full of chivalric elements in its general idea, and is written in the most graceful and elegant language. The famous battle of Ichinotani was fought between the Genji and the Heike in 1182 A. D. With a large force, the Genji, or Minamoto clan, completely routed the enemy out of the Castle of Ichinotani, and the Heike Army had to retreat to Yashima, Sanuki Province. At the close of the battle, two gallant warriors happened to come together on the beach of Suma, to-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

ward the evening. The one was Kumagae-no-Naozane, a brave general of sagacity and valour, of the Genji; the other, Mukan Taira-no-Atsumori, a blooming youth of seventeen summers and baptism in war. This is famously known as the Single Combat of the two at Suma-no-ura.

At the battle of Ichinotani, the Heike army was terribly crushed by the Minamoto clan. Having lost ground, men and women of high rank of the Heike were compelled to take refuge in a boat at Suma-no-ura. Kumagae-no-Jironaozane, of Musashi, proceeded alone towards the shore in search of the most powerful and gallant warrior of the Heike with whom he desired to decide for victory or defeat in single combat. Just then, a man on horseback was plunging into the sea; he was attired in a gold brocade robe with stork figures, and also clad in light green armour. A bright horned helmet was tied upon his head, he wore a gold sword, and carried twenty-four arrows on his back, and was nimbly mounted on a gray-spotted charger with a gold saddle, holding a bow in his left hand and the reins in his right. Thus he moved on some fifty or sixty yards into the sea, fixing his eyes on a boat in the distance.

Looking at him, Kumagae waving his fan cried, "Halloo! why, art not thou ashamed to show thy back to thy foe? Thou art, I judge, a noble warrior of the Heike army. Come back and let us combat!"

The warrior who was called turned and hurried to the beach, while Kumagae advanced a little into the sea to grapple with him.

They scuffled, each trying his best to throw the other. After some time, Kumagae tripped the gallant warrior, and down they went with Kumagae on top. Kumagae raised the helmet of the enemy to cut off his head. Oh! a juvenile face of unsurpassed fairness, and thinly powdered! This made Kumagae loose his hold, as he called to mind that his own son, Kojiro, was about the same age as this noble young warrior.

"Who art thou? Thy fate is sealed. Tell me thy name, and I will save thy life."

"What is thy name, my honorable?"

"Kumagae-no-Jironaozane of Musashi, and an insignificant fellow."

"I will not make my name known, but I am just the foe for thy sword. Take my head without delay, and ask my name from others."

Then Kumagae muttered, "What a gallant warrior he is. Even though I kill him, defeat will not be victory; and also victory will not turn not to defeat, should I save him. This very morning when my son Kojiro got a slight wound, deep was my sorrow; and when the lords of the Heike hear about the death of this fair lord, how they will grieve! I will save his life."

With this, he looked back, and there, coming towards him, were Dohi and Kajiwara accompanied by some fifty horsemen. Wiping the tears from his cheeks, said painfully:

"Behold! Our comrades have come in sight like cloud and haze. Alas! There is no way to spare thy life. It is better to die by my hand than by the hand of others; I will guard thy spirit forever."

"Do it quickly, as thou wish."

The young warrior, turning to the west, kneeled down upon the ground, and calmly waited the fatal stroke. Kumagae, hanging his head, was greatly absorbed in deep meditation, wondering how to treat him, for he knew not where to pierce his sword through and give him the *coup de grace*. His eyes glistened with tears, his senses became confused and he almost lost consciousness; but the footsteps of his comrades drawing near, compelled him at all costs to act. In an instant the sword

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

// the path of Kwasind, the Ojibwa. He was a mighty man, as men go, and he had a name in the land for his prowess in the hunt and in war. But he was not a wise man, as men count wisdom, and he had not learned to walk circumspectly before the Great Spirit. Moreover, he was a boaster, and a lover of his own deeds.

Now, it came to pass that Kwasind, the mighty hunter, the great warrior, the renowned traveler, the fearless paddler, the indefatigable runner, the wise counselor, the lover of his own deeds, the boaster, was invited to a feast by the people of the village of Leech Lake. And the feast was given in honor of Kwasind, because of his many deeds of valor and his great fame among the people.

Kwasind was pleased when he received the invitation, for he loved to be honored by his people, and he loved to eat. Moreover, he was a boaster, and he loved to brag of his deeds. Therefore he was pleased when he received the invitation to the feast, for he knew that he would have a chance to brag of his deeds before a large company of people.

Kwasind was a great hunter, and he had killed many deer and moose and bear in the chase, and he had killed many enemies in battle, and he had performed many other deeds of valor, and he was pleased to tell of them all. So he was pleased when he received the invitation to the feast, for he knew that he would have a chance to brag of his deeds before a large company of people.

Kwasind was a great runner, and he had run races with many young men, and he had won in all the races, save one only. And he was pleased to tell of this one race that he had lost, for he knew that he could explain how it was that he had lost the race, and how it was not because he was not a fast runner, for he was a fast runner, and he could run as fast as any man in the village, save one only. And he was pleased to tell of this one race that he had lost, for he knew that he could explain how it was that he had lost the race, and how it was not because he was not a fast runner, for he was a fast runner, and he could run as fast as any man in the village, save one only.

Kwasind was a great traveler, and he had journeyed many days' journeys through the forests, and he had paddled many days' journeys upon the lakes and streams, and he had walked many days' journeys upon the trails, and he was pleased to tell of his journeys, for he knew that he could tell of many adventures that befell him in his travels, and he knew that he could tell of many strange sights that he had seen in his travels, and he was pleased to tell of his journeys, for he knew that he could tell of many adventures that befell him in his travels, and he knew that he could tell of many strange sights that he had seen in his travels, and he was pleased to tell of his journeys.

Kwasind was a great runner, and he had run races with many young men, and he had won in all the races, save one only. And he was pleased to tell of this one race that he had lost, for he knew that he could explain how it was that he had lost the race, and how it was not because he was not a fast runner, for he was a fast runner, and he could run as fast as any man in the village, save one only. And he was pleased to tell of this one race that he had lost, for he knew that he could explain how it was that he had lost the race, and how it was not because he was not a fast runner, for he was a fast runner, and he could run as fast as any man in the village, save one only.

Kwasind was a great traveler, and he had journeyed many days' journeys through the forests, and he had paddled many days' journeys upon the lakes and streams, and he had walked many days' journeys upon the trails, and he was pleased to tell of his journeys, for he knew that he could tell of many adventures that befell him in his travels, and he knew that he could tell of many strange sights that he had seen in his travels, and he was pleased to tell of his journeys, for he knew that he could tell of many adventures that befell him in his travels, and he knew that he could tell of many strange sights that he had seen in his travels, and he was pleased to tell of his journeys.

Kwasind was a great hunter, and he had killed many deer and moose and bear in the chase, and he had killed many enemies in battle, and he had performed many other deeds of valor, and he was pleased to tell of them all. So he was pleased when he received the invitation to the feast, for he knew that he would have a chance to brag of his deeds before a large company of people.

Kwasind was pleased when he received the invitation to the feast, for he knew that he would have a chance to brag of his deeds before a large company of people. And he was pleased to tell of his deeds to the people of the village of Leech Lake. And the feast was given in honor of Kwasind, because of his many deeds of valor and his great fame among the people.

Now, it came to pass that Kwasind, the mighty hunter, the great warrior, the renowned traveler, the fearless paddler, the indefatigable runner, the wise counselor, the lover of his own deeds, the boaster, was invited to a feast by the people of the village of Leech Lake. And the feast was given in honor of Kwasind, because of his many deeds of valor and his great fame among the people.

Kwasind was pleased when he received the invitation to the feast, for he knew that he would have a chance to brag of his deeds before a large company of people. And he was pleased to tell of his deeds to the people of the village of Leech Lake. And the feast was given in honor of Kwasind, because of his many deeds of valor and his great fame among the people

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

MEMORIAL

OF

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT,

EARL OF PEMBROKE.

MEMORIAL

OF

HENRY WILLIAM HERBERT,

EARL OF PEMBROKE.

PRIVATELY PRINTED.

1862.

flashed, and there was bright, adolescent blood.

Ah! how pitiful was Kumagae on the occasion, for who is more pitiful than one who bears bows and arrows! There are always such occasions of distress among warriors. How cruel was the blow! He wept bitterly, pressing his sleeves to his face.

Kumagae then wrapped up the head with the brocade robe. He found a flute enclosed in a brocade cloth which was fastened to the waist, and discovered the youth to be the very player of the flute, at dawn, in his castle at Ichinotani and meditated, "How lovely and pitiful! Though there were thousands of armed men in our Genji army, none could play such a melodious tune at this time of war." He took it with him, and showed it to his lord, and all the knights assembled were blinded with tears.

A little later on, it became known that the youthful enemy was Tayu-Atsumori, son of Tsunemori. From that time, Kumagae shaved his head, and wearing ecclesiastical garb, devoted the rest of his days to the pilgrimage of Atsumori. *Namu Amida Butsu*!

AMATERASU OGAMI

AT the very beginning of creation, the goddess Amaterasu Ogami ruled over the Japanese empire. She established Dai Nippon, arranged every thing on the "Land of the Rising Sun," and was the ruler of light. She had two brothers, one of whom, Tsukiyomino Kami, ruled the sea; and the other, Susano-no-Mikoto, governed the land. The latter was very irritable and often lost his temper and became very angry, giving much trouble to his parents, brother and sister. They worried much over him and sought in every way to influence him for good, but it all seemed in vain. At last his parents resolved to exile him, convinced that his conduct would never improve, and fearing that he might eventually exert an evil influence upon his brother and sister who were now so obedient, kind and good. He was, therefore, sentenced to quit the palace and go to Nenokuni, a far away land of darkness, from which he would have no hope of returning and where he would be absolutely alone. As he had no power to refuse to obey his parents' command, he prepared for his sorrowful journey and set out upon his way to the dark island.

Not being willing to leave without a last appeal to his sister, he decided to call upon her at least to say farewell. On arriving, however, in some unfortunate way, he caused a great commotion which so alarmed Amaterasu Ogami, that she immediately dressed as a warrior, and gathering her bow and arrows, appeared upon the scene and exclaimed in a sharp tone, "You rascal, why came you here? Begone this instant."

At these unexpected words, Susano-no-Mikoto was much astonished, but said, "Sister, I came here to bid you goodbye thinking this might be our last meeting, as I am now on my way to Nenokuni, having been banished from the palace by our parents.

His sister did not believe him, and did not wish him there at her home. Finally he proposed to prove his honesty and truthfulness in some miraculous manner, saying to his sister, "I will bring forth children and if they are all boys, my honor will be established; but if they are girls, you may know I have spoken falsely." Whereupon four boys appeared, and Amaterasu Ogami was greatly impressed and agreed to allow him to remain with her. He did not, however, improve his opportunity and soon began to be swayed by his evil tendencies and committed many wicked deeds, destroying even his sister's rice fields and her most valued sacred treasures. She displayed wonderful patience and sought to help and encourage him to a better life, but heedless of all she had said to him, his

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

behavior became worse and worse, until one day when she was weaving a marvellous piece of sacred cloth to be presented to the gods, he chased a wild horse into the house, causing dreadful havoc and the total distruction of the beautiful fabric, besides the death of Amaterasu Ogami's maid.

Exasperated beyond control, Amaterasu rushed into the Amano Iwato and closed its doors of rock, leaving the world in utter darkness. In great alarm, eight hundred gods met together and consulted as to how they could induce the goddess of light to come forth again and shed upon them her gracious radiance. It was left to the decision of the god of wisdom, who in his understanding of woman's nature devised a plan which he knew would not fail in its purpose. He arranged for a festival with music and dancing to be held at the very entrance of the Iwaya, during which Amenotachikaranomikoto, the god of strength, should stand by the doors to be ready at the first opportunity, if the sun goddess opened them just a little to see what was going on, to use all his power and prevent their being closed. All was made ready for the great merry-making that was to tempt back the light of day, and they gathered around in the hopeful expectancy of basking once more in sunshine.

The sound of music was carried even beyond the forbidding doors of stone, and the shouts of gay laughter and applause of the dancing reached the ears of the wondering sun goddess, amazed that revels were being held despite her absence, and at once she made up her mind to divine the meaning of it all, and discover, if possible, by peeping out, the occasion of such a celebration. She drew cautiously to the door and after listening to all that went on, without being able to understand it, she could no longer resist her desire to know, and slowly drew back the massive door to make the smallest aperture through which she might look slyly out. But back it flew as though but of paper, and the great god of strength burst in upon her, followed by the rejoicing gods of other powers, who craved her glorious light. Flattered by their high praise, she stepped forth, bringing with her the splendor of effulgent day.

SAMURAI AND CHERRY BLOSSOM

Long ago maidens sweetly sang "*Hanawa-Sakura-yo Hitowa-bushi!*" (If born a man be a *samurai*, but if a flower be the cherry). In this Eden of the East, the cherry has always been queen of flowers, and the *samurai* was considered a king among men. When spring follows winter and Nature is waking from her long sleep, from end to end Japan is decked with the beautiful cherry blossom, so fair and so graceful, that it charms both old and young, and excursions "to view the cherry" are made to every place where it grows in profusion. Its season is, however, very brief, for a sudden blast of wind will sweep the flowers from the tree, till not a single petal remains.

It was the greatest and most desired honor for a *samurai* to risk his life in his first campaign, and as the cherry blossom will not remain on the tree as long as other flowers, the *samurai* and cherry blossom have always been associated together in the minds of the Japanese, for the flower that falls to the ground so quickly seems typical of the soldier's life. In olden times it was considered the greatest shame for a *samurai* to die at home in his bed; as it was also a great disgrace to die in soiled clothes, before going to battle they bathed and changed their clothing saying, "Thus we decorate our death." Moreover, it was a disgrace to be sent home wounded or to die at home sick, and especially to be taken prisoner. In the latter case suicide was preferred, and from their point of view, perfectly justifiable.

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

CONCERNING INSANITY AND CRIME

CURRENT JAPANESE THOUGHT

The address made by His Excellency the Minister of Finance, Marquis Katsura, at a recent meeting of the Clearing Houses of Japan, embraced a statement of Government work and policy, and has been widely quoted and commented upon, the opinions of the Japanese press of course varying. Concerning Japan's policy Marquis Katsura said:

"Our public debt expanded by leaps and bounds during and after the war with Russia, and at the same time taxes were increased to the utmost, the result being that extreme uneasiness was entertained concerning our finances; market quotations both at home and abroad went down to bottom, and the foundations of the economic circles in Japan were shaken. It was the most fortunate thing for Japan that both the Government and the people were sagacious enough to see the cause of the disease and did not spare any effort to cure it. First of all the Government set about the re-adjustment of finances, and simultaneously the redemption of public bonds was instituted. The harmony of finance and economics, and lessening the burden borne by the nation have been and are the things the Government has always in view. Commercial people, appreciating the Government's policy, always have rendered assistance, and thanks to their efforts, our finance and economies have now recovered a normal and healthy condition. Being thus far successful, the Government will, of course, adhere to the policy hitherto pursued. The development of the country has added to the responsibility Japan has towards foreign countries, and it has become all the more necessary to solidify the foundations of our finance and economics. The nation may rest assured that the Government will never abandon the policy pursued so far.

In compiling the Budget for the next fiscal year the Government made it a point, firstly, to maintain equilibrium between the revenue and expenditure, and not to resort to public loans; secondly, to support the redemption of public bonds at least over 50,000,000 yen every year, so that the credit of the bonds may not be decreased. These two points are the backbone of the Budget for the next fiscal year.

Since the establishment of the Empire it has been the great and unerring policy of Japan to maintain the permanent peace of the Orient, and to assure the safety of the Empire. The powers have now recognized the sincerity of Japan. The alliance with Great Britain has been cemented, the two countries are striving to maintain peace, and relations with other powers are also in a most satisfactory condition. In view of the present situation of Japan, and the experiences obtained through the late war, I have realized how important it is to preserve the peace of the Orient, and since I reorganized the Cabinet, it has been my sole aim to develop the policy of peace and to advance the prosperity of the nation. As national defense has the most important bearing upon the preservation of peace, the greatest attention must be paid to it. The recent tendency of the world in regard to naval armaments shows a remarkable change in the construction of war ships. Although Japan has no necessity to abruptly expand her navy, as far as present circumstances are concerned, yet it is unavoidable from the view-point of national defense that a proper change should be made in war ship construction in order to keep pace with the navies of the powers. Thus the already established plans in the construc-

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

tion of war ships have to be changed to a certain extent, and on that account an increase of appropriations has become necessary. The financial conditions have been so much improved that the country will not be embarrassed in the least by providing the necessary expenditure for national defense. The Government has therefore decided to expend about 80,000,000 yen in six years, in addition to the already fixed outlay, the demand being met by the ordinary revenue. This sum in essential to the completion of the national defense of the Japanese Empire, and it is trusted that the world will appreciate this fact.

The floods this year had such great dimensions that the extent of the damage suffered by the people was extraordinary. In this connection many voluntary enterprises have been started to lessen the suffering of the people, and I greatly appreciate these public-spirited enterprises. The Government is still investigating the expenditure which is needed for the afflicted districts, but a rough estimate has been made, and the necessary fund will be provided before long.

Drainage is vitally important for the preservation of land, and protection of life and property of the people. A fundamental policy should therefore be established for drainage. It should include all items relating to rivers, forests, embankments, railways etc. It is for this object that a committee on drainage was organized the other day.

By the annexation of Korea, the constant source of trouble in the Far East has been cleared away and the peace of the Orient permanently assured. Korean subjects numbering over 10,000,000 are now under the benevolent administration of the Mikado. As a result of annexation, the responsibility for all sorts of expenditure needed for the preservation of peace and to open the recources of wealth in the peninsula, has been placed on the shoulders of Japan. Japan has already expended an enormous amount of money in Korea, and now the accounts of the Korean Government have been placed on an independent footing. Various methods have also been devised or the effective utilization of outlays, and the Government had to add only a small amount for expenditure after annexation, to the fixed amount. It will thus be seen that the annexation of Korea has put no special burden on the general finances of Japan.

The redemption of public bonds, which was commenced at the beginning of this year, has been smoothly carried out, affecting already 500,000,000 yen worth, the term of which is due.

o o o o o o o o

It is quite proper that the Government should adhere to the conversion scheme once established, but the public often has various misconceptions about the policy. I therefore take the opportunity to express the Government's determination in regard to this question.

In order not to cause abrupt change of tone in the money market at home by utilizing a huge amount of foreign capital, the Government has taken care not to appropriate foreign funds above 20,000,000 yen. Through this precautionary measure the money market has not been abnormal. It is admitted that idle money has been increased through the redemption of bonds, but it is constantly distributed among the local districts through the Hypothec Bank, Finance Department etc. The fact that circulation in Japan is concentrated in one particular place and that the provinces are short of funds is the most deplorable phenomenon, and the present sluggish state of the money market will afford the best opportunity to cure the defect, as idle money can be distributed among the districts which are in need of funds.

With regard to the condition of the economic circles, statistical investigations

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

* * * * * * * * *

The Natal Parliament will be able to make good its claim to be considered a model Parliament, which is certainly not the case at present. Its members are not only ignorant of parliamentary practice, but they are also ignorant of the principles of Responsible Government. They have evidently not the slightest conception of the duties of an Opposition. The Opposition is not there merely to oppose the Government, but to criticise its measures, and to point out where they are defective, and how they may be improved. Instead of this, they seem to consider that they are there to oppose everything that comes from the Government, whether it is right or wrong. If the Government were to bring down a Bill for the establishment of a Court of Appeal, the Opposition would probably oppose it, because it emanated from the Government, and not because they had any objection to the principle of the Bill. Such a course of action is simply childish, and is unworthy of any Opposition which wishes to be taken seriously. The Government of Natal is responsible to the Imperial Government for the good government of the Colony, and it is the duty of the Opposition to criticise the measures of the Government, and to point out where they are defective, and how they may be improved. If the Opposition do not do this, they are neglecting their duty to the Imperial Government, and to the people of Natal. The Opposition is not there to oppose everything that comes from the Government, but to criticise its measures, and to point out where they are defective, and how they may be improved. If the Opposition do not do this, they are neglecting their duty to the Imperial Government, and to the people of Natal.

* * * * * * * * *

The Natal Parliament is a very young body, and it is not to be expected that it will be perfect in its procedure for some years to come. But it is to be hoped that it will soon learn its duties, and that it will not be afraid to criticise the measures of the Government, whether they are right or wrong. If the Opposition do not do this, they are neglecting their duty to the Imperial Government, and to the people of Natal. The Opposition is not there to oppose everything that comes from the Government, but to criticise its measures, and to point out where they are defective, and how they may be improved. If the Opposition do not do this, they are neglecting their duty to the Imperial Government, and to the people of Natal.

* * * * * * * * *

The Natal Parliament is a very young body, and it is not to be expected that it will be perfect in its procedure for some years to come. But it is to be hoped that it will soon learn its duties, and that it will not be afraid to criticise the measures of the Government, whether they are right or wrong. If the Opposition do not do this, they are neglecting their duty to the Imperial Government, and to the people of Natal. The Opposition is not there to oppose everything that comes from the Government, but to criticise its measures, and to point out where they are defective, and how they may be improved. If the Opposition do not do this, they are neglecting their duty to the Imperial Government, and to the people of Natal.

* * * * * * * * *

The Natal Parliament is a very young body, and it is not to be expected that it will be perfect in its procedure for some years to come. But it is to be hoped that it will soon learn its duties, and that it will not be afraid to criticise the measures of the Government, whether they are right or wrong. If the Opposition do not do this, they are neglecting their duty to the Imperial Government, and to the people of Natal. The Opposition is not there to oppose everything that comes from the Government, but to criticise its measures, and to point out where they are defective, and how they may be improved. If the Opposition do not do this, they are neglecting their duty to the Imperial Government, and to the people of Natal.

show that reliable enterprises are gradually being developed. The amount of capital of banks and other companies newly inaugurated or extended from January till September last, is computed at about 363,000,000 *yen*, of which 68,000,000 *yen* belongs to banks or companies started when the enterprise fever was at its climax, and suspended afterward, but have been restarted this year—an eloquent proof as to economic circles. The companies raise funds by honest and sure methods such as the issue of debentures etc., and interest has a downward tendency. By such means their foundations are being solidified. Business circles which were greatly depressed have begun to be active, aud we are now being blest with the dawn of economic prosperity."

* * * * * * * * *

The *Kokumin's* Tokyo letter approves the Premier's stout adherence to the basic policy, while meeting in an adroit manner every fresh turn of financial affairs. The Government's financial policy fundamentally aims at the maintenance of a balance between the revenue and expenditure, and does not look to loans as sources of income, while annually redeeming national loans to an amount not less than 50,000,000 *yen*. If, the writer argues, this was all the financial business before the Government, it could not have found easier work, but to adhere to that, while disposing of a series of national affairs that were calculated to affect that policy, cost the government no small amount of labor. The naval expansion is one of these questions, and the paper regards it a success on the part of the Government, that it has solved the question by means of an annual appropriation of some 80,000,000 *yen* for the next six years. The annexation of Chosen (Korea) has not affected the financial stability in any serious manner, as the Premier declares, and the people must welcome that assurance. The unexpected expense to make good the damages caused by the floods could not be avoided, and the paper heartily approves the Government's intention to establish a fixed policy of river improvement. As to the re-adjustment in future of the entire remainder of the bonds bearing high interests, the paper regards it as logical sequence to the measures of readjustment already carried out. In short, the paper considers the Government's success with its financial measures subject for national congratulation.

* * * * * * * * *

The *Jiji Shimpo* regards the Premier's policy, which he considered as best suited to the financial situation, to carry out the redemption, as well as conversion, as a change from the declared policy of the Government at the beginning. It was conversion that the Government was to adopt as the sole policy. If that policy had been a success, as the Premier declares, then that policy should be consistently adhered to. But, when he declares that past experiences have led him to adopt both redemption and conversion as the most proper policy, it amounts to an acknowledgement of the failure of his first policy. The paper advises the Government in that case, to wait for better opportunity for the work of conversion.

* * * * * * * * *

The *Tokyo Asahi* questions whether the Premier will be able to make good his declaration, which is commendable in itself, that the government would adhere to its fixed financial policy. The Government has on its programme several new undertakings that are continuable for coming years while lacking sources of income to carry them out. Such a policy is inconsistent with the desire to solidify the financial basis. As to the conversion of public loans, the paper thinks that the Premier has learned a lesson from the conversions in the past "to aim at the rebonding of all

Digitized by Google Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

high interest bonds by degrees." The paper reads into this phrase the Government's resolution to refrain from hasty and strained efforts of conversion. A forced conversion will surely end in jeopardizing financial and monetary order of the country. The *Tokyo Asahi* is not so hopeful as the Premier on the two eminent barkers, Baron Mastuo and Mr. Toyokawa, who spoke of the return of better times. The floods, for one thing, struck depression again into the heart of the market which had early shown signs of recovery.

* * * * * * * * *

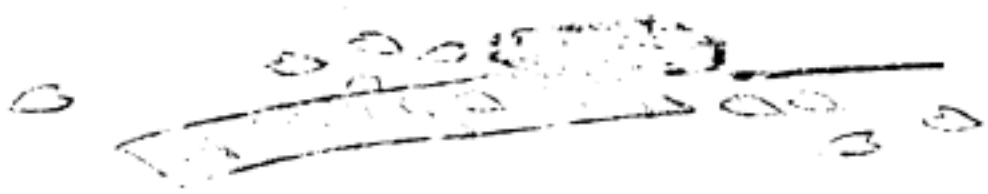
The *Hochi* declares that the recent speech made by Premier Katsura on the Government's financial programme shows that the Government has decided to continue its formal loan policy and carry into practise the naval expansion scheme, as the result of which, the bill relative to the reduction of income tax, has apparently been sacrificed, and shall probably be shelved for some time to come. The paper considers this a serious affair, demanding the attention of the nation.

Mr. Chisaka, a prominent member of the House of Peers, says:

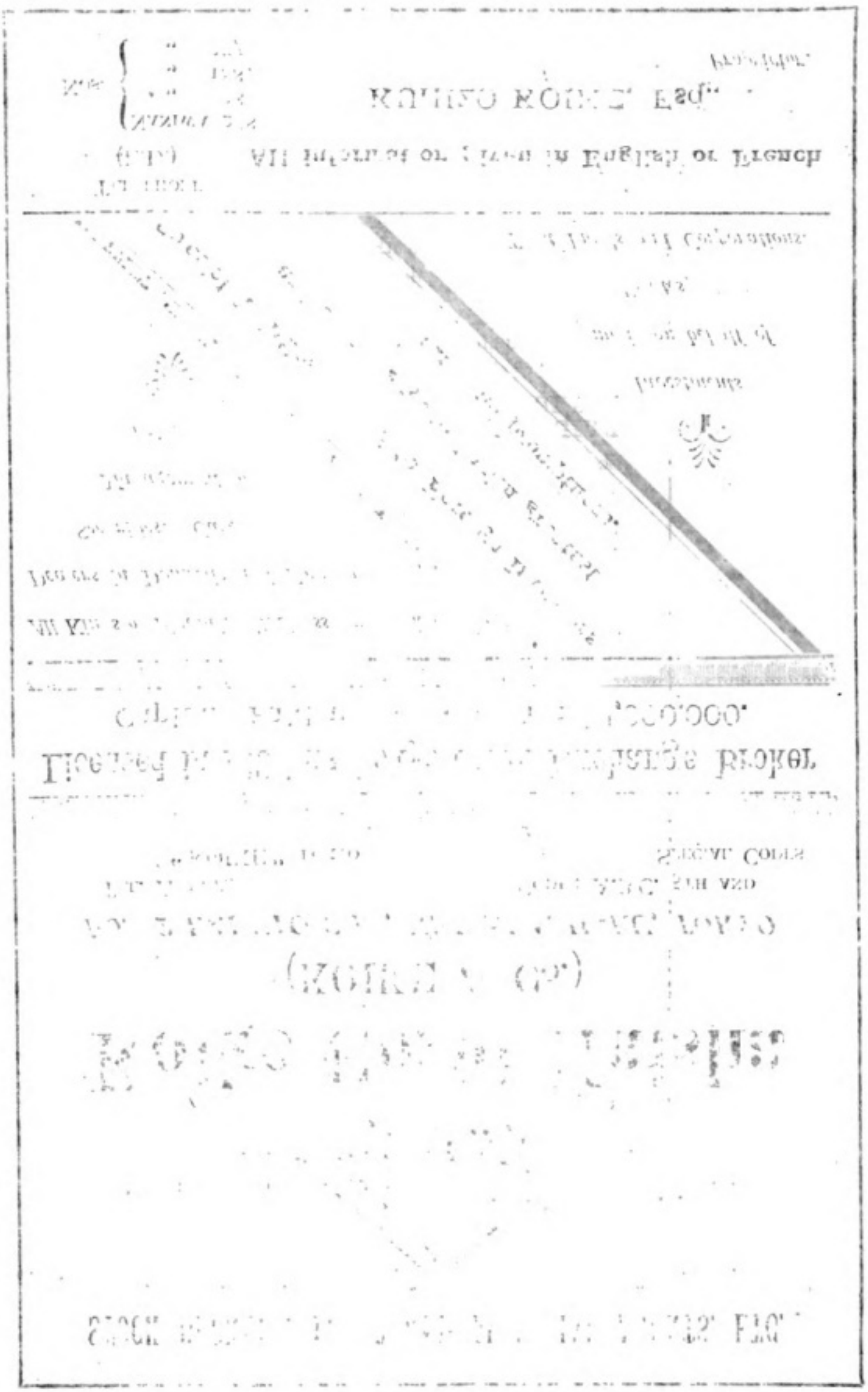
"The financial Policy of the Katsura Cabinet for the next fiscal year, an outline of which was given the other day by Marquis Katsura, can not be said to be at all sound. The Government intends to increase, more or less, the expenses both for the fulfillment of naval armament and river improvement; but it is a question whether the Government, which pledged itself for the continuation of its celebrated nonloan policy can make both ends meet in the next year's Budget. The fact that the Marquis did not say even a word in his last speech with regard to the adjustment of taxes, makes us doubt the intention of the Government for the fulfillment of its promise made in the last session of the Diet, about the reduction in income tax. The increase of expenses for the administration of Chosen is inevitable, and what we should like to know is, whether the Government has a definite source of funds to cover these new items of expenditure."

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



STOCK BROKERS, TRUST AND FINANCIAL AGENTS, ETC.

Koike Goshi Kaisha

(KOIKE & Co.)

No. 2 KABUTO-CHO, NIHONBASHI-KU, TOKYO

TEL. ADDRESS:
"KOIKE" TOKYO

CODE: A.B.C. 5TH AND
SPECIAL CODES

Licensed in 1897 as Tokyo Stock Exchange Broker

Capital Paid-up - - - Yen 1,000,000.

All Kinds of Financial Business undertaken.

Dealers in Domestic and Foreign Securities. Care and Management of Estates

Special facilities offered to Foreign Investors and orders executed with greatest care and promptness.

Investments made on behalf of Estates, Trust Funds and Corporations.

TELEPHONE
(L.D.)

All information given in English or French

NOS. { NANIWA 288
„ 382
„ 1881
„ 3778

KUNIZO KOIKE, Esq.,
Proprietor.

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Imperial Government Railways of Japan

EXPRESS THROUGH TRAINS Run daily to facilitate travel between important towns such at Tokyo (Shimbashi), Yokohama (or Hiranuma) Nagoya, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Hiroshima, Shimonoseki, Moji, Nagasaki, Kagoshima, Tsuruga and Aomori; and on the principal Express Trains, such as the morning and evening '1st and 2nd class Express' from Shimbashi and Kobe, the terminal of the Tokaido line,

PASSENGER CONDUCTORS Having a knowledge of English are on duty to give passengers any information and assistance they may require with regared to their journey.

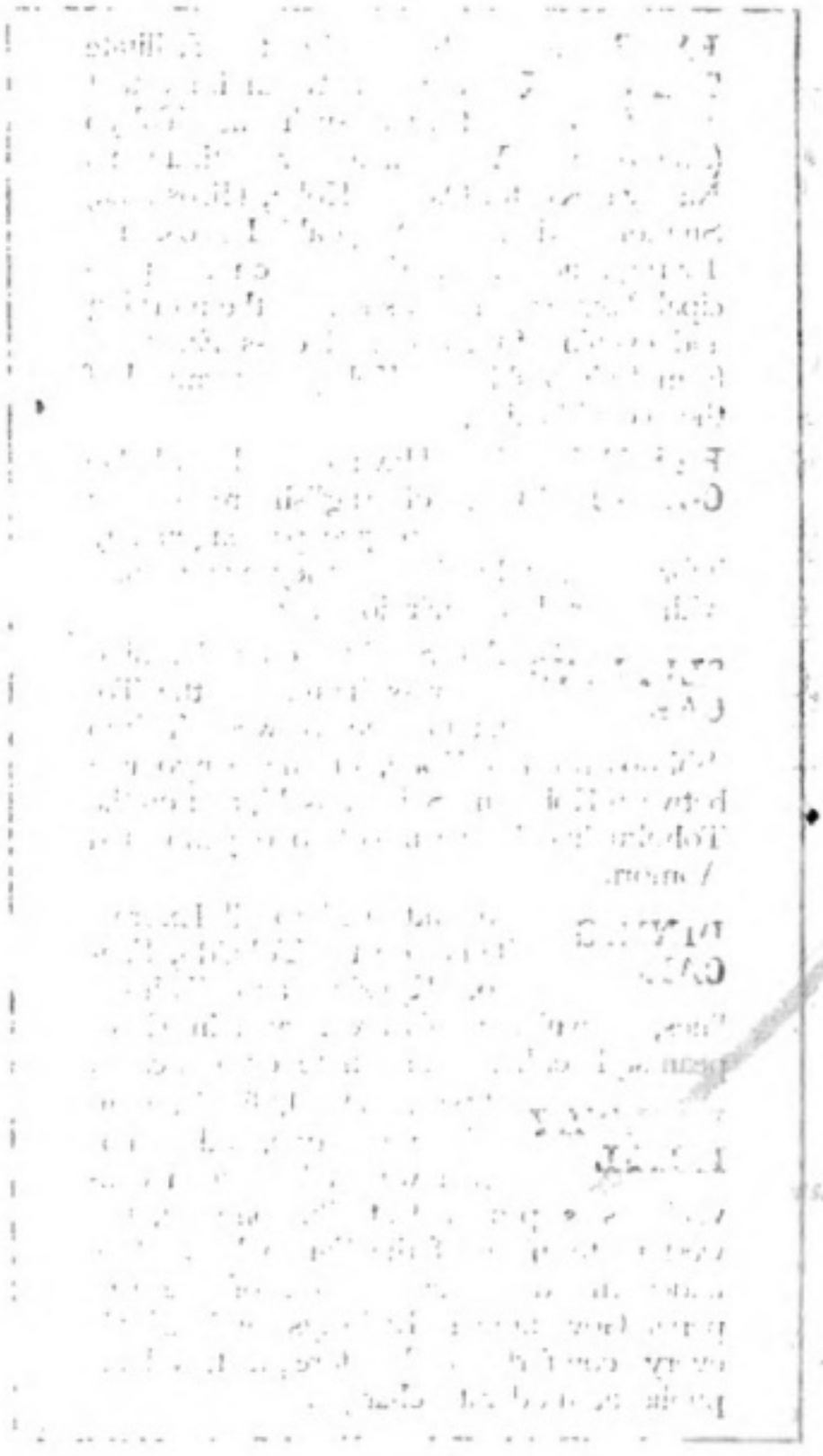
SLEEPING CARS Are provided on all Evening Express Trains on the Tokaido line between Tokyo (Shimbashi) and Kobe, on the Sanyo line between Kobe and Shimonoseki, and on the Tohoku line between Tokyo (Uyeno) and Aomori.

DINING CARS Are attached to all Express Trains on the Tokaido, Sanyo, Kyushu and Tohoku lines, in which meals are served in European style either table d'hôte or à la carte.

RAILWAY HOTEL 'Sanyo Hotel,' furnished in European style, and equipped with all modern conveniences is provided at Shimonoseki, the western terminus of the Sanyo line. It is under the direct supervision of the Imperial Government Railways and affords every comfort to the foreign travelling public at moderate charges.

Imperial Government Railways of Japan

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

South Manchuria Railway Co.

Head Office : DAIREN. **Branch Office : TOKIO**

Ayanosto Hotels :—

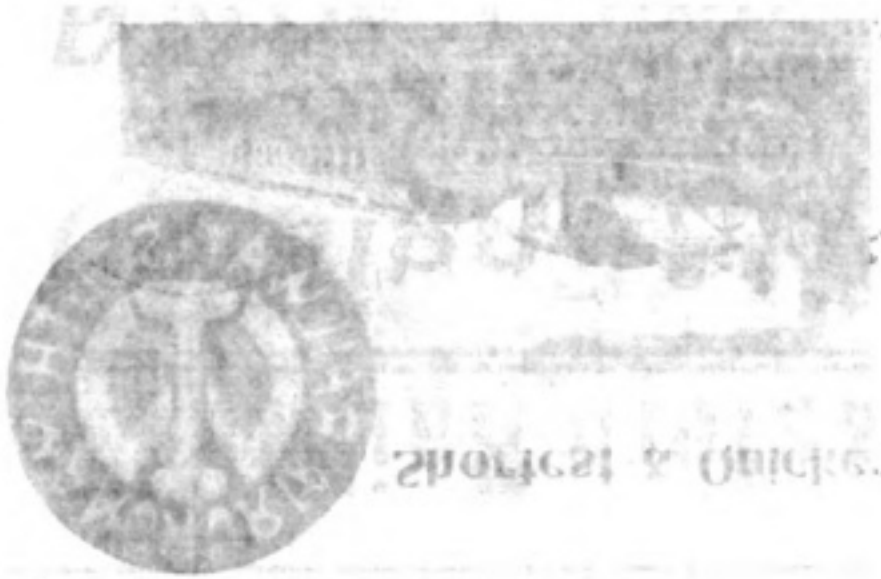
Through Passenger Tickets—

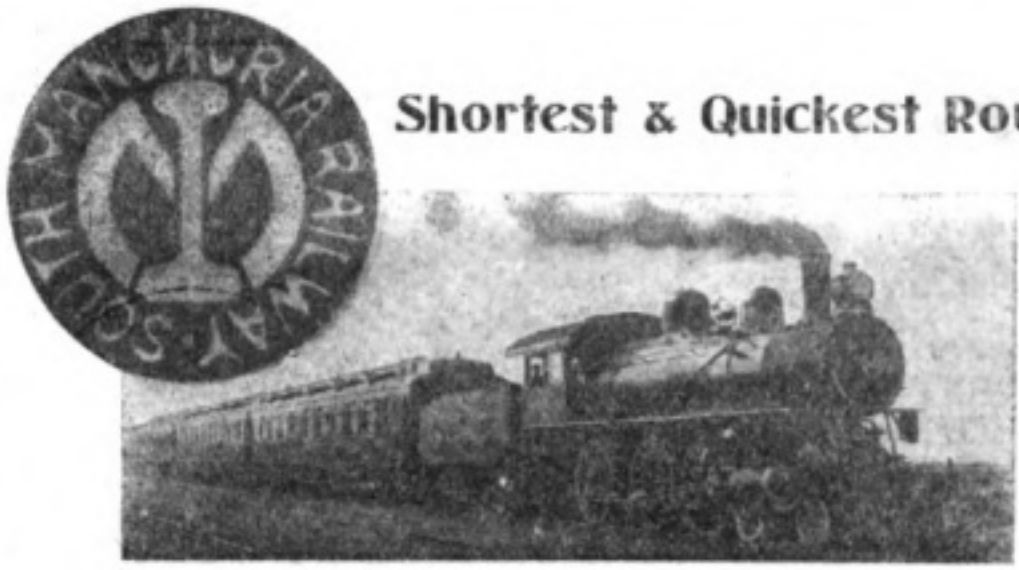
Direct Steamer Service—

Branch Railway Lines :—

Main Railway Line : Between Changchun and Dairen

Weekly Express Train Service consisting of





Shortest & Quickest Route Between the Far East and Europe via Dairen

Main Railway Line: Besides Ordinary Daily Service, Thrice Weekly Express Train Service, composed of excellently equipped Sleeping, Dining and 1st Class Cars, is operated between Dairen and Changchun in connection with the Trans-Siberian Express Trains and with Shanghai Mail Steamers.

Branch Railway Lines:—

RYOJUN LINE—For Ryojun (Port Arthur), 1½ hours from Dairen.
YINGKOU LINE—For Yingkou (Newchwang), 40 minutes from Tashihchiao Junction.
FUSHUN LINE—For the Famous Fushun Colliery from Suchiatun Junction.
ANTUNG-HSIEN LINE—A light railway from Mukden to Antung-Hsien connecting with the Korean Railway.

Dairen-Shanghai Direct Steamer Service—is maintained TWICE-WEEKLY by the S.S. "Kobe Maru" and "Saikio Maru" (each 2,877).

Ticket Agencies—The Company's railway and steamer tickets are obtainable at all the Agencies of the INTERNATIONAL SLEEPING CAR & EXPRESS TRAINS CO. and MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON.

Through Passenger Tickets—

In conjunction with the Japanese Government Railway Bureau, the Imperial Railways of North China, the Osaka Shosen Kaisha and their own steamers. Through Passenger Tickets are issued between the Company's principal stations and the undermentioned points:—

HSINMINFU	NAGASAKI	HIROSHIMA	TOKYO
SHANHAIKUAN	KUMAMOTO	KOBE	YOKOHAMA
TIENTSIN	HAKATA	OSAKA	(Hiranuma)
PEKING	MOJI	KYOTO	
SHANGHAI	SHIMONOSEKI	NAGOYA	&c.

Yamato Hotels:—

owned and managed by the South Manchuria Railway Company at Dairen, Port Arthur and Changchun.

These Hotels are Provided with every convenience, luxury and comfort.
Porters meet all steamers and trains. Telegraphic Address: "YAMATO."

South Manchuria Railway Co.

Head Office: DAIREN. *Tel. Add: "MANTETSU"*

Branch Office; TOKYO *Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed., A I & Lieber's.*

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Great Eastern Railway

LONDON (England)

FROM

JAPAN AND CHINA

BY THE

Trans-Siberian Route

Hook of Holland Harwich

ROUTE TO ENGLAND

Daily Service

Turbine Steamers

Wireless Telegraphy

Submarine Signaling

The Hook of Holland Express leaves Parkeston Quay Harwick at 6.30 a.m., and Liverpool Street Station, London at 8.30 p.m. Corridor Vestibuled Train with Breakfast and Dining Cars running alongside the steamers.

For further particulars see the Great Eastern Railway Company's Time Book or apply to Continental Traffic Manager, Liverpool Street Station, London England.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Fleet, 90 Vessels . . . . 350,000 Tons

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO, JAPAN

Cable address . . . "[illegible]"

LONDON OFFICE: 4, Lloyd's Avenue, London, E. C.

Cable address . . . "[illegible]"

Branches and Agencies at Principal Ports throughout the World

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE

JAPAN,

Europe, America, Australia, India, Straits,

Philippines, China, Korea

ETC., ETC.

'ROUND THE WORLD AND OTHER TOURS AT REDUCED RATES

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

Fleet, 90 Vessels . . . . 350,000 Tons

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

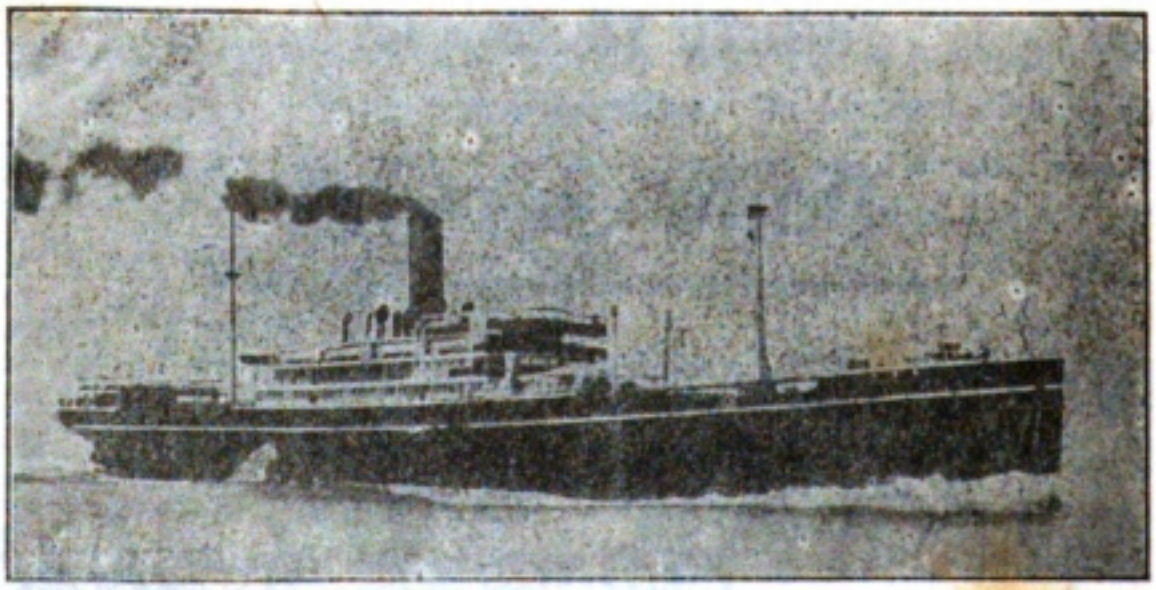
HEAD OFFICE: TOKYO, JAPAN

Cable address . . . "MORIOKA"

LONDON OFFICE: 4, Lloyds Avenue, London, E. C.

Cable address . . . "YUSENKAI"

Branches and Agencies at Principal Ports throughout the World



REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE

JAPAN,

Europe, America, Australia, India, Straits,

Philippines, China, Korea

ETC., ETC.

'ROUND THE WORLD AND OTHER TOURS AT REDUCED RATES

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

Imperial Japanese Mail Service

HEAD OFFICE:
No. 18 Kitashimbori-cho, Nihonbashi-ku, TOKYO
BUSINESS OFFICE: Kaigandori, YOKOHAMA

San Francisco-Hongkong Line

via

Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila

connecting with EUROPE, AMERICA and AUSTRALIA

THE FINEST AND FASTEST FLEET ON THE PACIFIC

		Disp't. Tonnage	Speed
S. S. "Tenyo Maru" . . .	Triple Screw Turbine	21,650	21 knots
S. S. "Chiyo Maru" . . .	" " "	21,650	21 "
S. S. "Nippon Maru" . .	Twin Screw	11,000	18 "

South American Line

BETWEEN

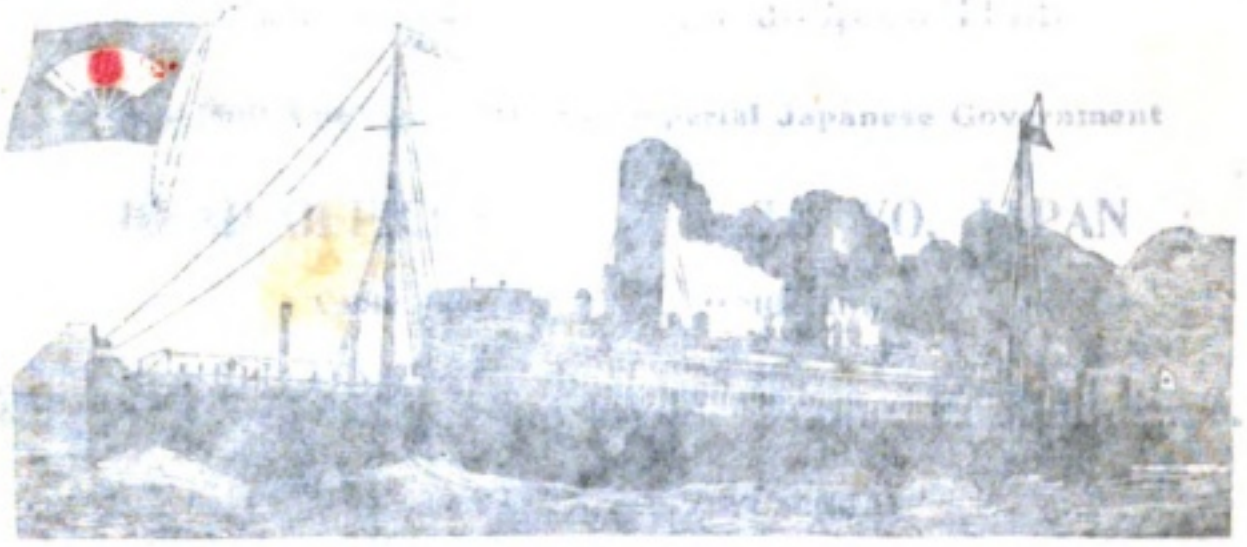
Hongkong, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Honolulu, Manzanillo, Salina Cruz, Callao, Iquique and Valparaiso

The only Regular Service from the Orient to the Flourishing Countries of South America

		Disp't. Tonnage	Speed
S. S. "Kiyo Maru"	———	17,200	14 knots
S. S. "Buyo Maru"	———	10,500	13 "
S. S. "Hongkong Maru"	Twin Screw	11,000	18 "

Agencies: At all respective ports of call and all Important Cities of the World.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



San Francisco-HongKong Line

via

Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki, Shanghai and Manila

connecting with EUROPE, AMERICA and AUSTRALIA

THE FINEST AND FASTEST FLEET ON THE PACIFIC

S. S. "Tenyo Maru"	Twin Screw	21,000	21	Knots
S. S. "Chiyo Maru"	"	21,000	21	"
S. S. "Nippon Maru"	Twin Screw	11,000	15	"

South American Line

REGULAR SAILINGS OF MAIL STEAMSHIP SERVICE

HONGKONG, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Honolulu, Tacoma, Seattle, Santa Cruz, Callao, Mollendo and Valparaiso

The only Regular Service from the Orient to the Principal Ports of South America.

S. S. "Kiyo Maru"	Twin Screw	15,500	14	Knots
S. S. "Ryo Maru"	"	10,500	14	"
S. S. "Hongkong Maru"	Twin Screw	15,000	15	"

Agencies: At all representative ports of call and all important Cities of the World.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA, Ltd.

(Osaka Mercantile Steamship Co., Lt'd.)

ESTABLISHED 1884

Telegraphic Address 'Shosen': A.B.C. and A.I. Codes used

AMERICAN SERVICE

HONGKONG TACOMA LINE	Fortnightly

With six newly built twin screw steamers in connection
With Chicago, Milwaukee and Puget Sound Railways

FOREIGN SERVICE

TSURUGA VLADIVOSTOCK LINE	Weekly
OSAKA DAIREN LINE	Semi-Weekly
HONGKONG SHANGHAI LINE	Fortnightly
OSAKA TIENTSIN LINE	Four times a month
HONGKONG TAMSUI LINE	Weekly
HONGKONG AMPING LINE	Fortnightly

HOME SERVICE

KOBE KEELUNG LINE	Four times a month
YOKOHAMA TAKAO LINE...	Seven times a month
FORMOSA COASTING LINE	Six times a month
OSAKA CHEMULPO LINE	Semi-Weekly
OSAKA SEISHIN LINE	Four times a week
NAGASAKI DAIREN (Via Korea) LINE	Four times a month
OSAKA ANTUNG LINE	Twice a Month.
KARAFUTO LINE	Four times a month
NORTH JAPAN SEA LINE...	Thrice a month
INLAND SEA SERVICE	Daily

Beside the above the Company maintains over 24 home and foreign services regularly and irregularly.

Head Office: Osaka, Japan

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

SHIBAURA
ENGINEERING WORKS

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL
ENGINEERS

1 KANASUGI SHINHAMA-CHO, SHIBA-KU,

TOKYO, JAPAN

Telephone Nos. 349, 350, 351, 352, Shiba. Telegraphic Address : "Shiba-ura."

MANUFACTURERS OF

Dynamos and Motors	Miyabara Water Tube Boilers
Transformers	and other Boilers
Electric Railway Materials	Steam Engines, Mining Pumps
Electric Lighting Apparatus	Earthquake-proof Chimneys

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Electric Lighting Apparatus Small Water-proof Chimneys

Electric Railway Machinery Steam Engines, Mining Pumps

Transformers and other Boilers

Dynamos and Motors Mine-pump Water Tube Boilers

MANUFACTURERS OF

Telephone Nos. 319, 320, 321, 325, 2170 Telegraphic Address: "Shipa-ura"

TOKYO, JAPAN

1 KANASUGI-SHINHAMA-CHO, SHIBA-KU,

ENGINEERS

ELECTRICAL AND MECHANICAL

ENGINEERING WORKS

SHIBAURA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

TAKATA & CO.

Yuraku-cho, Itchome, Kojimachi-ku, Tokyo

IMPORTERS OF

All Kinds of Machinery, Machine Tools, Railway and Shipbuilding Materials, War Materials, Iron and Steel Construction Materials, Metals, Tool Steel, Mining, Oil-well and Brewery Supplies

---

CONTRACTORS TO THE IMPERIAL JAPANESE GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENT

SPECIALITIES:

Complete Installation of Heating, Ventilating, Ice Making and Refrigerating Plants, Electric Light and Power Plants, Gas Plants, Bluchert's Aerial Wire Ropeways

---

BRANCH OFFICES:

LONDON	NEW YORK	SHANGHAI
OSAKA	YOKOHAMA	KOBE
YOKOSUKA	MOJI	KURE
SASEHO	MAIZURU	TAIPEH

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

"TERRITORIAL" PRISM BINOCULAR

(Regd. No. 303,455).

Leather Body s. 84/-

Metal Body s. 94/6

Leather Body s. 84/-

Metal Body s. 94/6

Made specially for Military, Field and Sporting purposes. Complete in Solid Leather Case with Sling. The best and cheapest Binocular for use at Target Practice, Field Firing, and Manœuvres, for Reconnaissance and Scouting Work. **To be obtained from all Retail Opticians and Stores.**

Wholesale Only.

RAPHAEL'S, Ltd., London, England

WRITE FOR LISTS NOW

I'LL SAVE YOU POUNDS

GIGANTIC SALE

of 30,000 brand new 1910 High-Grade Coventry Cycles

AT POUNDS BELOW MAKERS' PRICES.

My prices absolutely defy competition.

I sell for cash or on credit:—**SWIFT, HUMBER, COVENTRY-CHALLENGE, TRIUMPH, PREMIER, ROVER, PROGRESS, REMINGTON, CENTAUR, QUADRANT, SINGER** and other high-grade Coventry cycles. Sent on approval; 12 years' guarantee.

High-Grade Coventry Cycles from £3 10s. Cash

When writing correspondents abroad should kindly add the word 'England' after Coventry

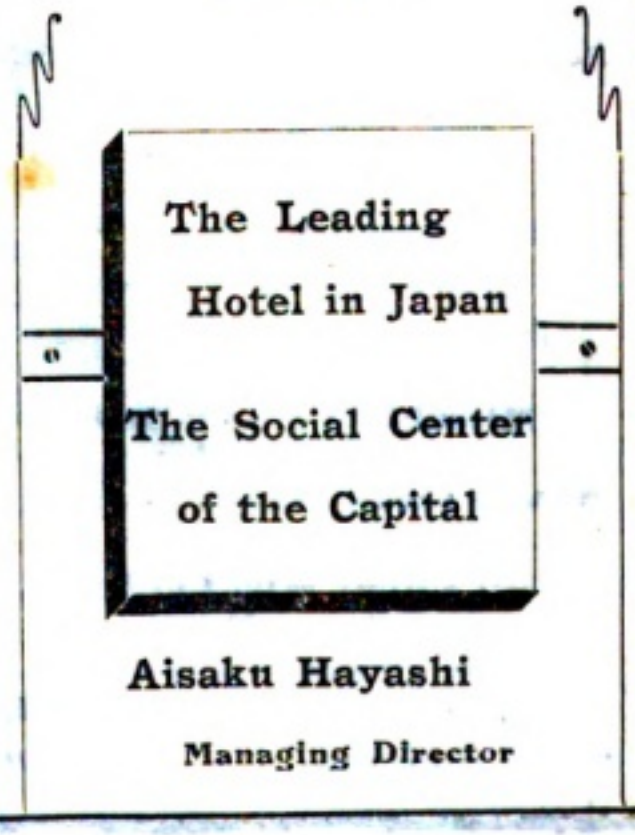
Please mention Dept. 215.

Edwd O'Brien, Ltd

The World's Largest Cycle Dealer. COVENTRY

IMPERIAL HOTEL

TOKYO

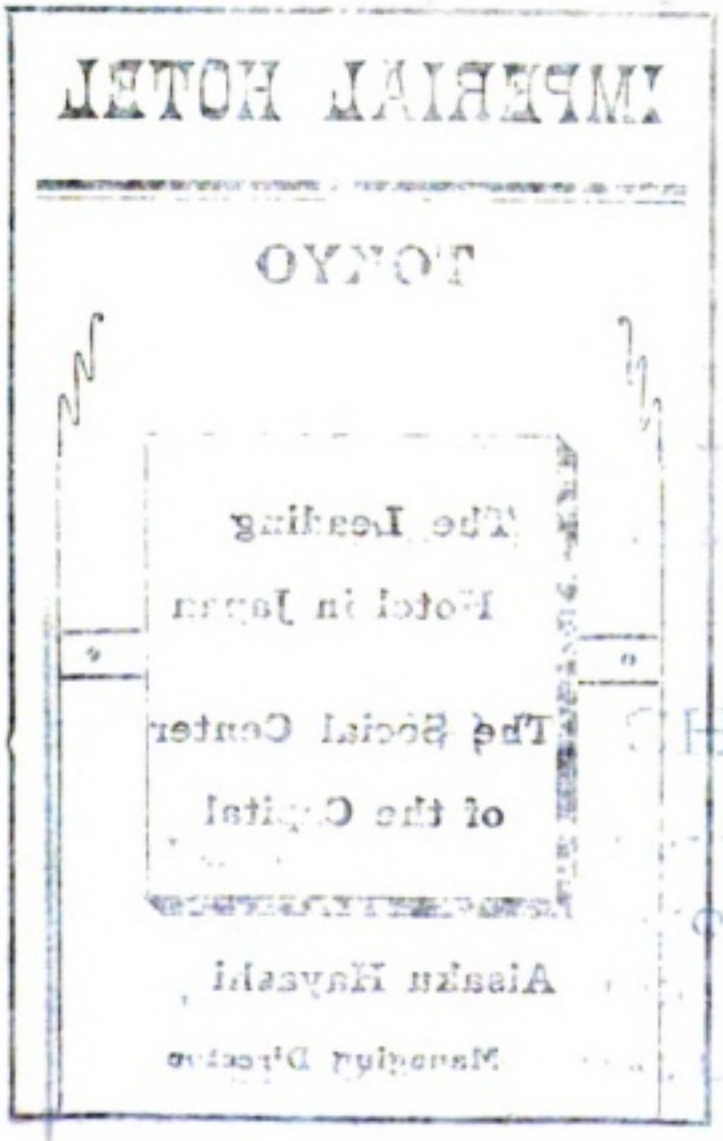


Aisaku Hayashi

Managing Director

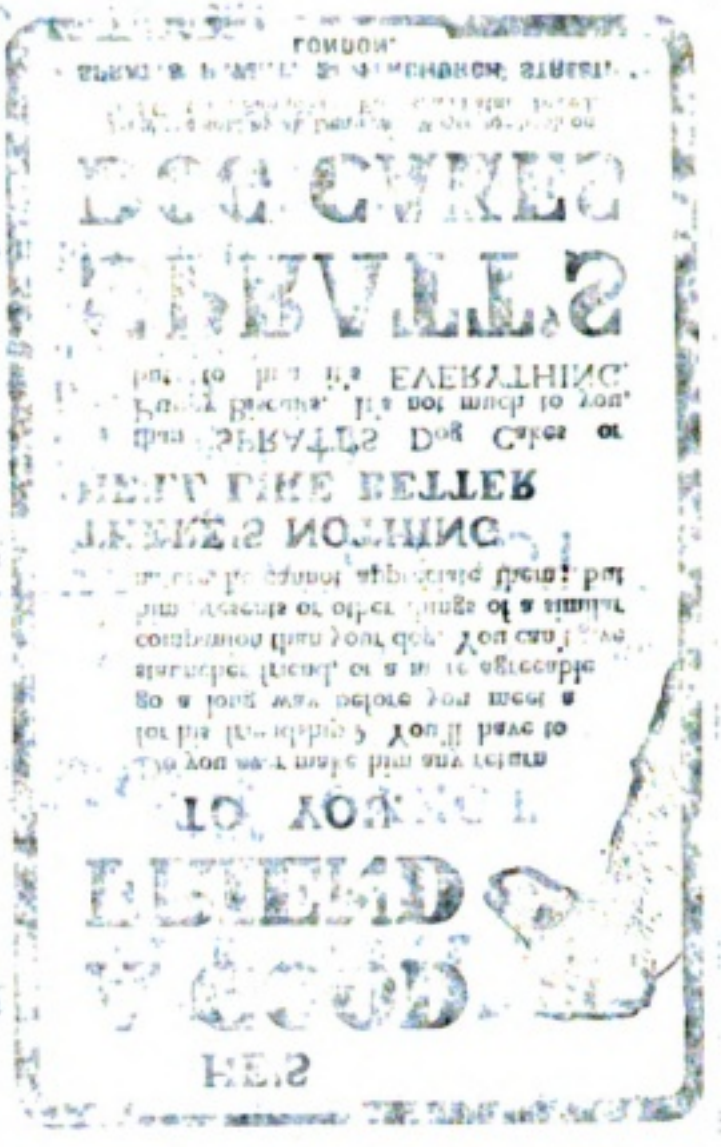
Digitized by Google

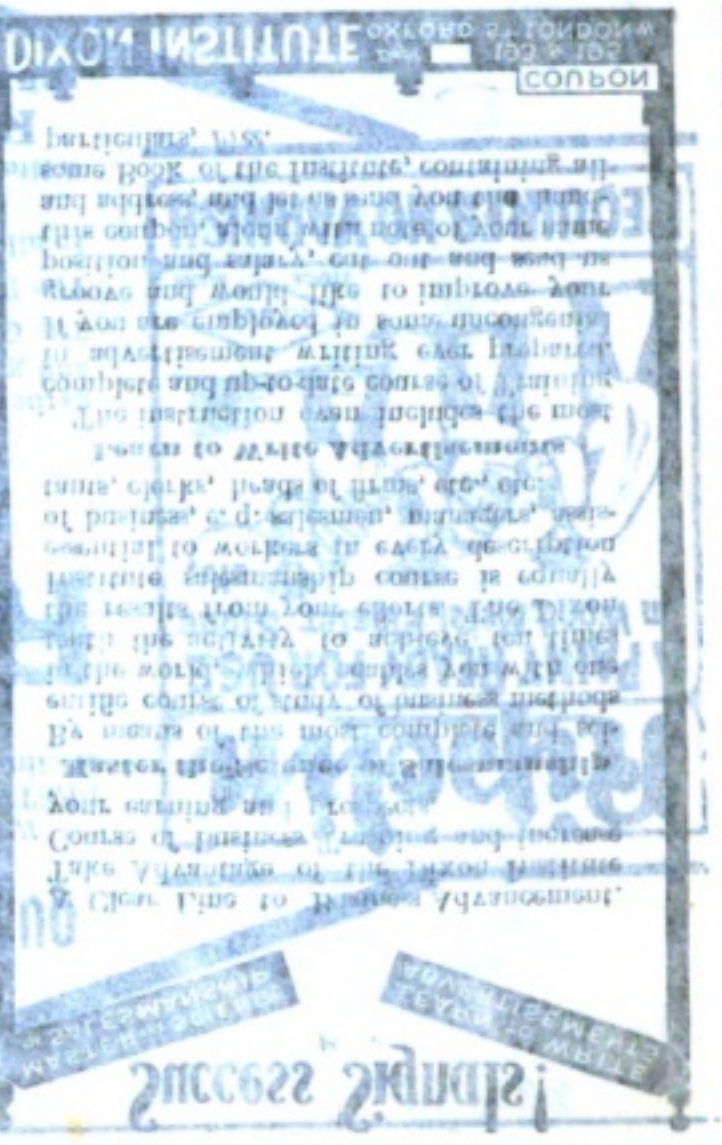
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA





"He is a man with a peculiar far-seeing gift," says **Modern Society.**

Dr. R. MAROUCHE. M. D., B. S. C.—"The accuracy with which he depicted my life, facts known only to myself, leaves me somewhat perplexed."

Capt. A. R. Walker. R-E.—"He told me of events my most intimate friends could not be cognizant of, and things are happening exactly as he foretold, in spite of the fact that he has never seen me."

Rub some ink on the thumbs, press on paper; send, with birth, date and time and 1 yen in banknote or stamps for cost of chart, etc., to be sent you, and stamped envelope. I will give you a

FREE READING of YOUR LIFE

from chart to advertise my success.

PROF. T. K. ZAZRA, *90 New Bond Street, LONDON, W.*

A Professional Man Writes: YOU

ASTONISH & HELP

Success Signals!

MASTER the SCIENCE of SALESMANSHIP

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS

A Clear Line to Business Advancement. Take Advantage of the Dixon Institute Course of Business Training and increase your earning and prospects.

Master the Science of Salesmanship

By means of the most complete and scientific course of study of business methods in the world, which enables you with one tenth the activity to achieve ten times the results from your efforts. The Dixon Institute salesmanship course is equally essential to workers in every description of business, e. q. salesmen, managers, assistants, clerks, heads of firms, etc., etc.

Learn to Write Advertisements

The instruction even includes the most complete and up-to-date course of Training in advertisement writing ever prepared. If you are employed in some uncongenial groove and would like to improve your position and salary, cut out and send us this coupon, along with note of your name and address, and let us send you the handsome Book of the Institute, containing all particulars, *Free.*

DIXON INSTITUTE Dept. ☐ 193 & 195 OXFORD ST. LONDON W. COUPON

柏

KASHIWABARA YOSHITEN

(Kashiwabara Paper Firm)

Itchome Minami Demmacho

KIOBASHIKU, TOKYO

Telephone Honkioku 106
(L. D.) Honkioku 310.

Imported Printing Paper and Paper for Rotary Press

Newspaper Printing of every description

Agents for
Mitsubishi Paper Mill
Sole Agents for
Tokyo Straw Board Co. Ltd.
Special Agents for
Fuji Paper Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
Yokkaichi Paper Mfg. Co.Ltd.,
Umedzu Paper Mfg. Co. Ltd.,
Nishinari Paper Mfg. Co. Ltd.

Cable address: Kayo Tokyo

HE'S

A GOOD FRIEND

TO YOU.

Do you ever make him any return for his friendship? You'll have to go a long way before you meet a stauncher friend, or a more agreeable companion than your dog. You can't give him presents or other things of a similar nature, he cannot appreciate them; but

THERE'S NOTHING HE'LL LIKE BETTER

than SPRATT'S Dog Cakes or Puppy Biscuits. It's not much to you, but to him it's EVERYTHING.

SPRATT'S DOG CAKES

They are sold by all Dealers. Write for book on Dog Culture, Samples of Foods, and state Breed.

SPRATTS PATENT, 24 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON.

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

QUALITY COUNTS.

When buying Paint one should order the BEST protector against the destructive action of climate and time.

SUCH IS

RIPOLIN
PAINT

FAMED THE WORLD OVER

as the Paint which PROTECTS, BEAUTIFIES, and gives the BEST results always.

The GLOSS Ripolin with rich enamel surface.

The FLAT Ripolin with dull and flat surface.

In all shades.

Write for particulars to—

RIPOLIN, Ltd.,
35, Minories, London,
ENGLAND.

The body type used in this issue of THE JAPAN MAGAZINE is the product of

The Tsukiji Type

TOKYO Foundry JAPAN

Manufacturers, & Dealers in Job and Body type, Leads, Slugs, Inks & Printers supplies.

TOKYO INDUSTRIAL ASSOCIATION
INDUSTRIAL MUSEUM EXHIBITION
OF TRADE PRODUCTS OF JAPAN

INTERESTING AND INSTRUCTIVE

Open daily from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m.

Uyeno Park, TOKYO

Officers of the Association :

Vice-Presidents	Managing Directors
Hon. Seishin Hirayama	Mr. Bunji Miyasaki
Baron Morimasa Takei	Mr. Yukei Fuiji

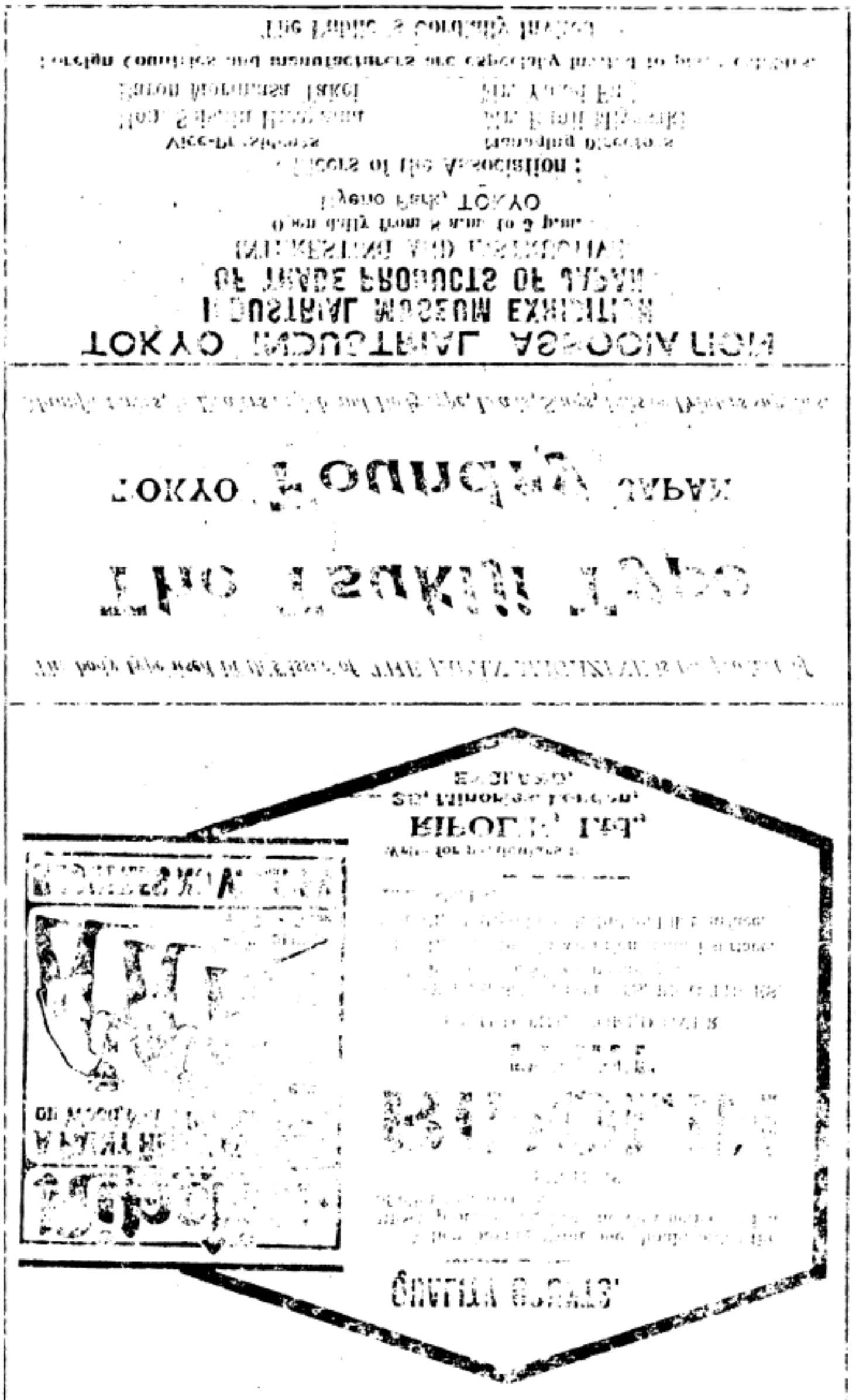
Foreign Countries and manufacturers are especially invited to place exhibits.

The Public is Cordially Invited

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

GOOD ENGLISH GUNS

CUNS.

LONDON, ENGLAND.

OSBORNE BAKER & CHEESEMAN.

Sold by leading Chemists and Stores.

"INCOMPARABLE"
SWELLING SALTS

Queen Victoria and the Royal
Courts of Europe.

Opera daily from 8 A. M. to
4 P. M.

Admission to see
Scaffolding 6 see

Twenfield.

until Nov. 4th
Park, will continue
Thin Galleries, Lyceum
at
Association
The Japan Fine Arts
Being held by
Art Works and Color Prints
of
The Fall Exhibition

The JEWEL PEN

THE
"Jewel" Fountain Pen at 5/-
answers your every requirement.
It is perfect in all respects. It is the people's pen—the popular pen.
No fancy price, yet every good quality. The "Jewel" is the best, as thousands testify. Get a "Jewel" for a crown—you will find it both precious and useful. *Of Stationers, or post free 5/6 from sole makers*
JEWEL PEN CO. (Dept. J), 102 Fenchurch Street, LONDON. E.C. ENGLAND.

Reynell's
HIRANO
THE LEADING MINERAL WATER OF THE ORIENT

The Fall Exhibition
of
Art Works and Color Prints
Being Held by
The Japan Fine Arts
Association
at
Their Galleries, Uyeno
Park, will continue
until November
Twentieth.

Admission 10 sen,
Saturdays 5 sen

Open daily from 8 A. M. to 4 P. M.

Osborne, Bauer, & Cheeseman's

"INCOMPARABLE SMELLING SALTS" *Regd.*

As supplied to her late Majesty Queen Victoria and the Royal Courts of Europe.
The Perfume is Specially Distilled for these Salts
Invaluable in Hot Assemblies. Of Great Value in the Sick Room. Always Refreshing. The Best Companion at Ball, Theatre Receptions or any Heated Assembly.

Sold by leading Chemists and Stores.
Bottles, **1s.**, **1s. 6d.**, and **2s.**; Wire-covered, **1s. 3d.** and **2s.**
or post free to Japan for stamps from
OSBORNE BAUER & CHEESEMAN.
19, Golden Square, Regent Street, LONDON, ENGLAND.

GUNS.

GOOD ENGLISH GUNS *with all the latest improvements* at very moderate prices. All sportsmen should send for our Catalogue which may be had post free on application to
N. JAMES & REYNOLDS, 9, Leander Rd., Thornton Heath, London, ENGLAND.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

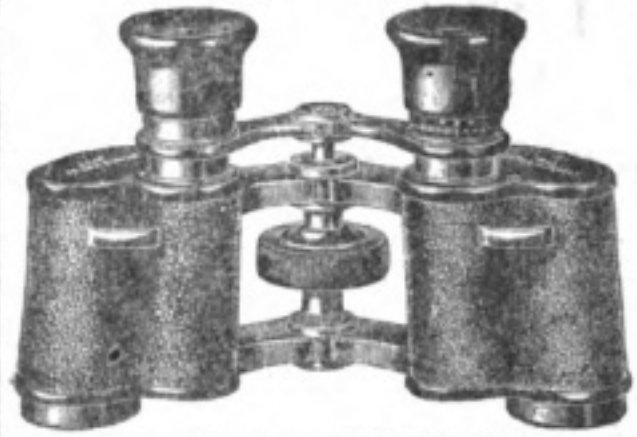
FOR DECEMBER

Will be especially rich in interesting material setting forth some of the most distinctive Japanese arts and industries, and other historical and scenic subjects. "Fine Arts Exhibition, Tokyo," "Tapestry Weaving," "Influences of Volcanic Agencies on Scenery in Japan," "The Forty-seven Ronin" and "Nikko" are some of the articles to appear in the next issue.

BUSCH

"Stereo-Ultralux."

PRISM BINOCULAR.



中央螺旋ヲ以テ「フチーカス」ヲ調節ス本品ハ最優等ノ望遠鏡ニシテ世界各地ノ眼鏡店ニアリ、本店宛ニテ御一報被成下候ハヾ詳細ノ目錄書無代ニテ進呈仕ル可ク候

Our List contains the Largest Selection of Prism Binoculars made by any one firm in the World. They are designed to meet the wants of all who require a reliable aid to vision at a moderate :: price. Post free from ::

EMIL BUSCH OPTICAL CO.,

35 Charles Street, Hatton Gardens, London, E.C.

高橋鑑版

賣捌 金八錢 六拜以下 切拔ボカン版 金五十錢 一個 郵費 一割增

東京 丸ノ内 有楽町 田中 所主 田中 藤太郎 所 藤版 所 三三〇番

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

BUSCH
"Stereo-Ultralux."
PRISM BINOCULAR.
EMIL BUSCH OPTICAL Co.
35 Charles Street, Hatton Garden, London, E.C.

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

FOR DECEMBER

Will be especially rich in interesting material setting forth some of the most distinctive Japanese arts and industries, and other historical and scenic subjects. "Fine Arts Exhibition, Tokyo," "Tapestry Weaving," "Influences of Volcanic Agencies on Scenery in Japan," "The Forty-seven Ronin," and "Nikko" are some of the articles to appear in the next issue.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

Subscription, Yen 4.50 per year, payable in advance to the
Japan Magazine. Foreign countries six yen, post paid.
Single copy, (U. S. currency) or two shillings (English).
Subscription for one year.

JAPANESE ART

FOR

SCHOOLS AND HOMES

SUBSCRIBE NOW

FOR

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE

Fill in the Following Blank.

To The Japan Magazine

3, 1-chome, Yurakucho, Kojimachi, TOKYO

Enclosed find.....*for*.....*months subscription for*

The Japan Magazine *commencing with*.....

.....

Name.....

Address .....

.....

Subscription Yen 4.50 per year payable in advance for Japanese Empire. Foreign countries six yen, post paid.

Fifty cents (U. S. currency) or two shillings (English), equivalent for one yen.

P. O. or Express Money Orders.

ADDRESS:

THE JAPAN MAGAZINE Co.

3, 1-CHOME, YURAKU-CHO, KOJIMACHI,

TOKYO

Digitized by Google

Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

雖、必しも日本商人の商業道德に關することでない、其他予は英佛獨の商人にして實際日本商人と取引を爲せる者に逢ふ毎に其の取引に於ける彼等の感想を聞くことを努めて居るが、未だ曾つて在留外商の如き惡口を聞かない、予は二十二年間外國貿易に從事せる內先方の過失或は故意と思惟せらるゝ事項にして、幾分の損失と迷惑を蒙りたる例はあれど未だ取引振に不道德呼ばはりを受けない、又た知人の同業者にして不道德の誹りを受けたるものなきは、予の保證する處である今此の保證が容易なる事實で示される卽ち過去數年間に於ける我邦海外貿易の狀態は年々邦人の海外直取引を增進し、在留外商の取扱ひ高は大に減少したること、是れである。

我邦古來よりの商事取引の狀態を見れば如何に信用を重んじたる者なるかを想起すると同時に、今日も亦同一たることを、首肯せられる、弊商會は北は北海道より南は琉球の端迄も取引しつあるが、殆んど信用取引である、無論商取引を爲すに當つては先方の信用如何に深く意を用ゆることであるが、若し在留外商の如く日本商人が不信用の者であるならば如何にして此商取引を爲し得べきか、然らざる所以のものは全く國民の商業道德の進步を現はすものと謂はざるを得ない云々、（東洋經濟新報所載）

編輯餘言

新渡戸博士の話にこんなのがあつた、

「日本人は知つた人には非常に愛想がよいが知らぬ人に對しては實に不愛想極まる。汽車に乘つても人を押し分けて最先きに乘り込み毛布を其處等に擴げたり、鞄を乘せたりして獨りで廣い場所を占領し、他客の不便を知らぬ顏して居たり、甚しきは豫防策として寢た振りをして居たりする。知人へ對する禮儀を知つて居て公衆に對する觀念が無い。昔から日本人は公衆を全く敵視し何等の溫情をも持つて居なかつた、「人を見れば泥棒と思へ」だの、「男は家を出れば七人の敵がある」などゝ公衆を全く度外視して居る、之は日本人の先祖以來遺傳せる惡弊だろうと思ふ、何も先祖傳來だと云つて惡弊を受け繼ぐに及ばぬ。」

實に此言の通りである、蓋し戰國時代以來、封建制度の完備した爲めかゝる惡思想が生じたのだろうと思はれる、例へば注文主を個人的に知つて居ないと殊に遠距離の地からの注文だと故意に粗惡品を送つたりするのは日本商人許りの惡弊で無いのだ、日本人全體の國民性をなしてるのだ。但し國民性だからと云つて平氣で居る必用は無いのだからお互に注意しなければなるまい。

Digitized by Google
Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

次第に中間外商のコンミッション（口錢）を得る餘地の減少せるは、已むを得ない、卽ち此原因は一は日本商人の海外貿易的技倆の發達せると一は商取引上の競爭が激烈となつた爲めである。

昨春北米合衆國旅行中、米國商人、會社等にて日本の商人と直接取引を爲せる者に逢ふ毎に、取引開始以來年限及商取引上に就て如何に日本商人を感ずるかと云ふ問題を屢々持出したのである、然るに一人として日本商人の不道德を唱へた者はなかつた極めて滿足であると彼等は云ふて居つた併し尙ほ何か注意すべき點はあるまいかと談じたるに、多くの中で只二人あつた、一人は曰く日本商人の取引は英語を用ゐるを可とする、稀れなれども文意を明瞭に解し難く感ずることがある、併し之は只日本との取引のみではない、國語を異にする國と取引をする場合には英語に精通したる人と雖ども時に此事は免れぬのであると、他の一人は曰く日本商人との取引は非常に正確でなければならぬと感ぜしことがある、蓋て過去八年前の取引に於て一回包紙の色が印刷所の誤りで常用の物より色が少し薄くなつたことがある、自分に於ては大したことゝも思はず其儘送つたが此品物に對して五分の値引を申込まれたことがあつた如何にも其意を解し得ない其れで其割引の申込は甚だ不法であると云ふことを云つたが、日本に於ける商店は之に對する委しき説明をして來られた、「日本に於ては一度或る品物の市場を開いたときには一見して何時も同一の品であると云ふことを直ちに認めらるゝの必要がある、僅か包み紙の色の薄いと云ふことは實品に於いて相違がなければ故障なきが如くなれども、包紙の色の異なる爲めに實品にも相違があるではないかと云ふ感覺を與える從つて賣れ行きが鈍い又は値引をせねばならぬことが起つて來る、事實包み紙の色の薄い爲めに販賣の勞を增し、値引を爲ねばならぬと云ふ故に五分の値引を請求した故である」と多くの米國商人に聞き質せる內、不滿足を抱けるは前記二人に過ぎぬ、而かも此兩者の言と

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

は多くの場合絹糸商人の手を經れども一、二の大工場は製絲家（伊太利等にある）と直取引を爲す其方法としては掛賣取引最も多く行はれ年の始めには通常長期の契約成立す而して現時の傾向は其期限を漸次に短縮しつゝありと云ふ現金取引も稀に行はれつつあるが如し商習慣として掛賣勘定九ヶ月以内は割引なし、六箇月以内は一、三分の二%三箇月以内は三、三分の一%即時拂は五%の割引をなす。

人造絹糸は年々其使用額を增しつゝありて多くは「トリーミング」即ち帽子又は衣服の裝飾用として用ゐられ又織物としても使用せらる、獨逸の人造絹糸製造高は一九〇八年中一、一八〇噸にして尙三〇〇噸を瑞西及白耳義より輸入したりと云ふ。

日本商人の道德

日本人の商業道德、殊に海外貿易に對しては日本商人の道德が不信用である、曾に外國人のみならず、日本の當路の人にして直接關係のない人が屢之を口にして居る、併し果して日本商人の道德が外國人及日本人に云はるゝ如く慶頽して居るか實際深く研究して見る可き問題である、大抵の人が日本商人の不道德を彼是と云ふ其基礎が何處にあるかと云へば、事實其商取引に與からない外國人の言葉を信じて直に事實であると速斷するのである。

外國商人にして、日本商人の不道德を詰じるのは、又た前に大に深い原因がある、而して其多くは外國に居る外國商人にあらずして、本邦在留外商である何故に事實を曲げて、日本商人は不道德であると云ふか、是は我外國貿易なる者が、追々日本商人の手に歸して數年前の如く在留外商の手を次第に遠かるからである、卽ち自己の業務の衰頽を來したるが爲め其挽回策として此惡口を吐くものと信ぜらる、些少の商事取引上の行違ひがあれば之を針小棒大に報告して日本商人は皆斯くの如しと云ふのである、彼等の業務の衰頽を來せるは時勢の然らしむる所で、

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

日米関係の展開

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

物仲買商、撚糸業者、染色及整理業者等は一八四七年に於て一度協議會を開き次で同五四年に「チューリッヒ」地方絹工業組合を組織し同九二年に及んで其名稱を「チューリッヒ」絹工業組合と改稱したり此組合の任務は時々原料生糸の市況等を報じ同工業に關する諸統計を作るにありて一九〇五年に及び其中の織物業者は特に瑞西絹織物協會を組織し一致團結して同業發展の爲めに行動する一機關となしたり同七年には絹頸卷製造者により瑞西、獨逸頸卷製織組合設立せられたり而して以上は皆其事務所を「チューリッヒ」に置けり其他獨逸「ダスルドロフ」市に事務所を置き獨逸絹製造業協會に連なるもの十六名「ベルリン」市に事務所を有する「ベルベット」卸賣商組合の組合員なるもの十名「チューリッヒ」市に店を有し同地製品の取引を爲しつゝあり。

第三、獨逸に於ける絹織物工業

獨逸絹工業地の中最も重要なるものは「クレフエルド」市にして是に次で「エルベルフエルド」「スダルドルフ」「バーメン」等皆其近傍に位置す。

「クレフエルド」市が絹織物工業地として漸く世に知られたるは第十九世紀の後半にして其事業の基を爲してよりは未だ半世紀の外に出でず卽ち里昂「チューリッヒ」等の絹工業地に比して遙かに後進なるものにして「ヂャカード」機力機等應用の發達と共に自ら其位置を作りたるに近し殊に同地の「ベルベット」は一の特產物として認めらるゝに至り其量全產額の約三分の一に上り其他服地、蝙蝠傘他襟布絹、「リボン」等を產す。

目下同地にある織工場の數は一〇三にして內二二は「ベルベット」七三は通常織物七は兩者を共に產するものなり。

絹工業が消費する原料は生糸、紡績絹糸、羊毛、綿糸、人造絹絲等なり中生糸は勿論其最重要位置を占め紡績絹糸は「クレフエルド」に於て「ベルベット」製造の爲め多量に需要せらる、之を仕入るゝに

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

製織し遂に又本元地を壓したり其時代革命軍の爲めに大損害を被りたる里昂市は非常の悲境に陷り或るものは「チユーリツヒ」に移るの實況を呈せり一八三五年「ジヤカード」機始めて同地に紹介せられ其工業は益〻隆盛に向はんとするに際し里昂の工業は次第に回復して是と競爭の位置に立てり又此時に至り「チユーリツヒ」產「タフタ」の名漸やく世に高し力機の同地方に用ゐられたるは五十年以來のことにして是が爲めに其工業は一新紀元を開きたり又是と相前後して絹增量法應用せられ染色家の利潤を增したり。

一八九〇年頃よりして瑞西の機業家は其關稅關係若しくは工手雇傭の難易等に基因し其分工場を外國に設くることを計畫せり現に一八〇六年に至り同機業家等が外國（獨逸、佛蘭西、伊太利、北米合衆國等）に有したる織機の數は力機二七、一六一手織機一三、〇〇〇にして其割合實に全歐米絹織機の五分の一に當ると云ふ面して其分工場内の主なる技術者及支配

歐羅巴	吉羅瓦	亞細亞	吉羅瓦
伊太利	四、二〇〇、〇〇〇	亞細亞土耳其	一、二〇〇、〇〇〇
佛蘭西	二五〇、〇〇〇	波斯及トルキスタン	一、一〇〇、〇〇〇
西班牙	八〇、〇〇〇	英領印度	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
勾牙利	三〇、〇〇〇	佛領印度	一、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
瑞西	二〇、〇〇〇	支那	二五、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
露西亞コーカサス	四五〇、〇〇〇	日本	一〇、〇〇〇、〇〇〇
バルカン諸國	二五〇、〇〇〇		
歐羅巴土耳其	二〇〇、〇〇〇		

「チユーリツヒ」地方にある織物業者、生糸商、織

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google

Original from
UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

て同時に之を刈込むは言を俟たず。

「ゴブラン」織に用ゐらるゝ染料及染法は略ぼ第十四世時代のものを其の儘襲用し赤には「コチニール」黄には「ゴート」青には「インヂゴー」を用ゐ近世の人造染料類は實驗上不適當なりと云へり同染工場にて一箇年間に染めらるゝ原料の量は二五〇乃至三〇〇吉羅にして其色の數は千四百乃至千八百種なりと云ふ其加工せられたる色絲は一倉庫内に色別の順序例へば第一赤の二第二綠の〇等の附號の下に整然區劃して排列收藏せらる。

第二、瑞西に於ける絹織物工業

瑞西の絹工業地の中「チユーリッヒ」市は最も大なるものにて他の地は皆之を中心として立つの觀あり又「バーゼル」市は「リボン」製織を以て名高く兩々相併んで當國の絹工業を代表するものと云ふべし。

瑞西の同工業は第十三世紀の中頃近東より伊太利を經て入りしものなりと云ふ其の當時にありては單に「ムスリン」、紗等の生織物を產し「ブロケート」「ダマスク」「ベルベット」「タフタ」の類は伊太利工業地獨占の姿なりし、尤も其頃よりして當局者は常に產業發展の爲めに力を用ゐ之を補助奬勵し其製品齊一の規定を設け又整理を了らざるものを輸出することを禁じたり。

第十四世紀の末戰亂により其工業甚しく衰へたりしが第十六世紀の半ばよりして又着々進歩の域に入り爾後三世紀間は彼等が克く今日の圓熟を遂げたる技術の修養時代なりき卽ち其頃には「クレープ」「ベルベット」「ダマスク」「リボン」及び薄き裏地用「タフタ」（後日「チユーリッヒ」絹と稱へたる）を製造したり。

第十七世紀の末に於て「タフタ」に光澤を附する方法一專門機業家により創始せられ其聲價は遙に佛國產のものを凌ぐに至れり又第十八世紀には「ボロン」（伊太利）の特產なりし「ボロン、クレープ」を

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

數名の職工が斷へず從業して五年七年乃至十年を費すなり從て其價格も莫大に到底庶民の購求し得るものにあらず是古來佛國朝廷或は貴族の御用品なる觀を呈したる原因なるべし。

抑「ゴブラン」織なる名稱は此織物を巴里に於て製造し始めたる一染色家の名より來りたるものにして其發達經過の歷史を分つて三期となすべし卽ち同製造業が萠芽を出したる第十七世紀（中に就て略ぼ第十四世時代の作は最も異彩を放ち今も尙は世人の歎賞措かざるものあり）次に其名漸やく海外に知られ其製造業が最も隆盛なりし第十八紀、佛國皇室の沒落、人民美術思想の變遷等により甚しき悲境に陷りたる、第十九世紀是なり。

近來に至り佛國共和政府は此歷史ある國家的美術の滅するを惜み「セーブル」なる陶器製造と共に自ら之を監し國立製造所なる名稱の下に多額なる補助をなして其業を經營持續しつゝあるなり。

今更に轉じて同織物が如何にして製造せらるゝか

原料は羊毛又は絹絲にして經には專ら羊毛絣には毛又は絹を用ゐ其現はさる可き模樣は常に絣絲の色を變ずることに依て行ひ經絲には原色の倭なる羊毛を用ゐるなり而して之を製織するには模樣の縱方向に絣絲を打込むを以て模樣の方向と製織の方向とは全く直角をなし製織中なる模樣は橫に現はるゝを見る是其作業の容易なると古來よりの習慣上より來るものなりと云へり。

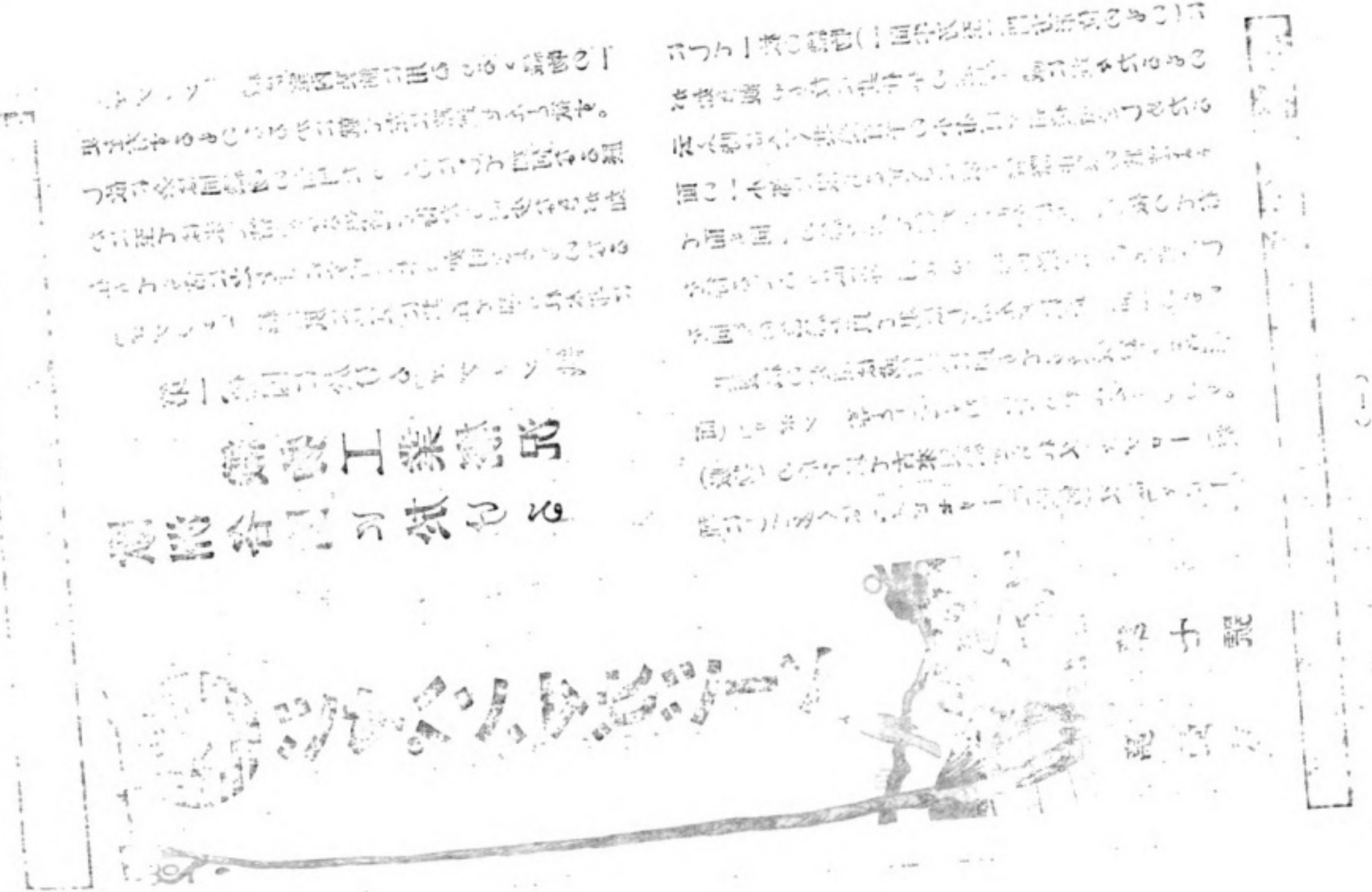
其作業の實況を見るに經絲は上下二個の卷木により强く張られ其上部には奇、偶數の絲を交互に牽くことに依りて綾を作り得る如く裝置せられ二間乃至三間幅なる機臺に數人の職工各傾分を限りて位置し彼等の頭上又は後方に揭げられたる原畫を參照しつつ其意匠と色合を案配し一方尖れる管を以て一小部分宛を製織するなり而して一回緯絲を通じたる每に同管の尖端を以て之を打込み經緯の交錯を確固ならしむ「タピー」の織面組織は天鵞絨と同樣なるを以

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



ジヤパン、マガジーン
第壹卷
第七號

歐洲各國に於ける織物工業概況

第一、佛國に於ける「ゴブラン」織

「ゴブラン」　織は夙に世界に其名を知られ本邦に在りても常に之を耳にす而も本來如何なるものなるかに至ては未だ精細なる報道を得たる例少なきが如し故に余は同織物の如何なるものにして如何なる歷史を有するものなるかに就て左に略述せんと欲す。

「ゴブラン」　織は室內裝飾に用ゐらるゝ織物の一種にして多くは「タピセリー」（壁繪）又は「タピー」（敷物）の形を以て古來製織せられ又「タブロー」（額面）「リボン」等としても製出せられたるものあり。

其製織の要領は或繪畫に則りて多數微妙なる色彩を同樣の色絲を以て現はし殆んど原畫と同一のものを得るにあり故に其用ゆる色絲の數は實に多數にして而も同一の絲を以て織れる部分は其色に依つて布面の一小部に限らる可きに依り實際作業の狀態より云ふ時は全く其幾百千の小布面を相接續せしめたるが如き觀あり故に其仕事の進捗も誠に遲々たるものにして一枚の織物（一間半乃至二間方形位のもの）に

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

未だ購讀せざる人に

本誌の目的とする所は日本百般の事物を遺憾なく世界に紹介せんとするに在り。然かも日本の事情に就いて何等知るなき外國人に了解せしめんと企畫せるものなれば事實は最平易に研究は最正確なり。蓋し日本人と雖本誌掲載の事實に就いて多くの知識を有せざる事は明瞭なりとす。本邦人亦必讀す可き雜誌たる事言を俟たざる也切に未だ購讀せざる各位へ本誌を薦む。

稟告

定價	部數	代價（郵稅共）	
		內地清韓	外國
十二部	一部	五十錢	六十錢
四圓五十錢			六圓

一廣告料　本誌廣告掲載御希望の方は御一報次第早速係員差出し相談可申上候

一前金　本誌代價、廣告料とも凡て前金に願上候

一爲替　は東京市京橋區數寄屋橋局宛に御振込願上候

一御願　は凡て往復はがき又は返信料御封入可被下候

一領收證　官廳役所の外は別に發送せず本誌到着を以て證となし可被下候

一宛所　御送金及編輯廣告に關する事は凡て東京市麹町區有樂町一丁目三番地ジヤパン、マガジーン社宛に願上候

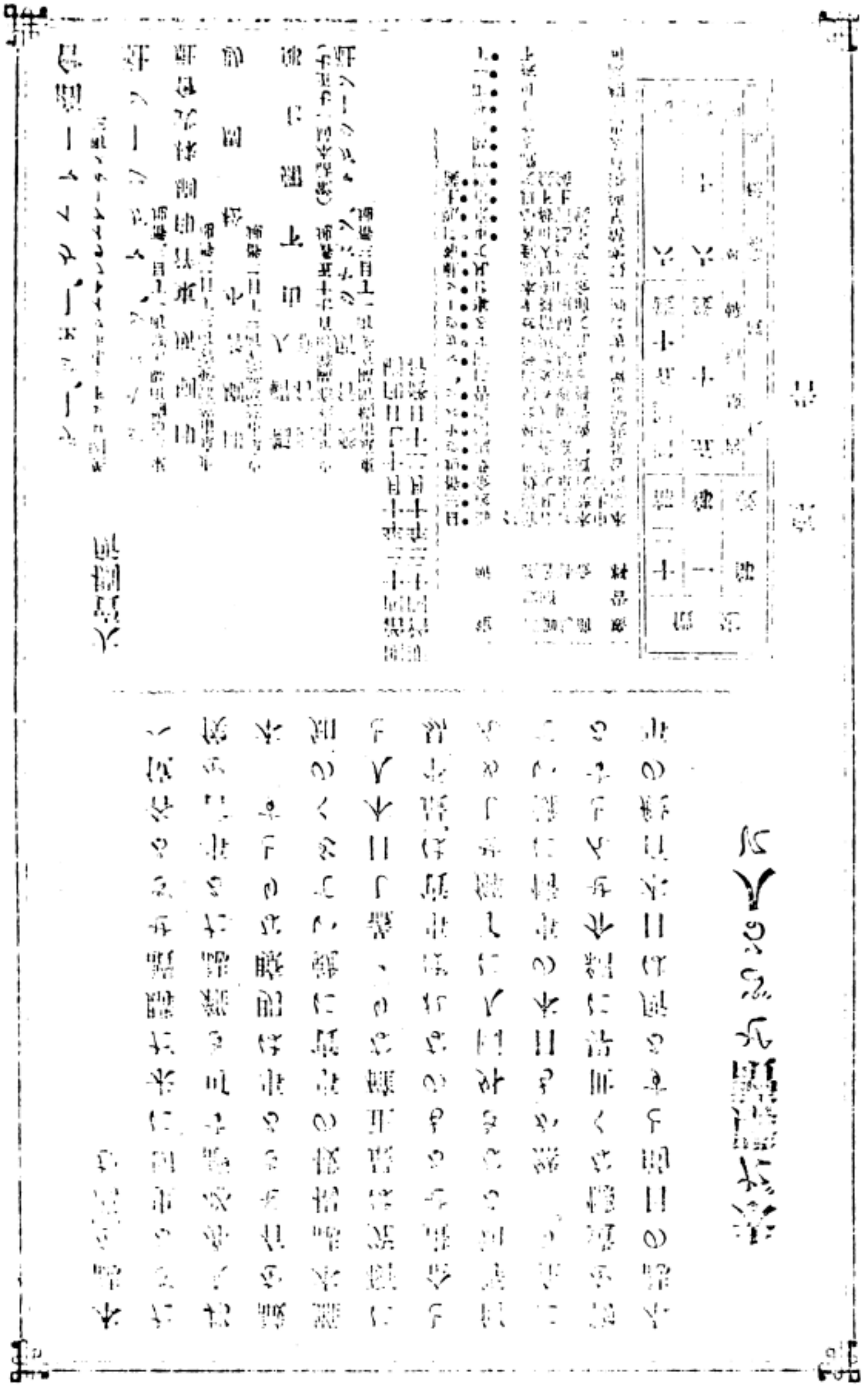
明治四十三年十月二十日發行
明治四十三年十月十七日印刷

東京市麹町區有樂町一丁目三番地
發行所　ジヤパン、マガジーン社
東京市麻布區笄町百七十五番地（電話本局一七五七）
發行兼編輯人　山下彌七郎
東京市芝區愛宕町三丁目二番地
印刷者　小松周助
東京市芝區愛宕町三丁目二番地
印刷所　東洋印刷株式會社

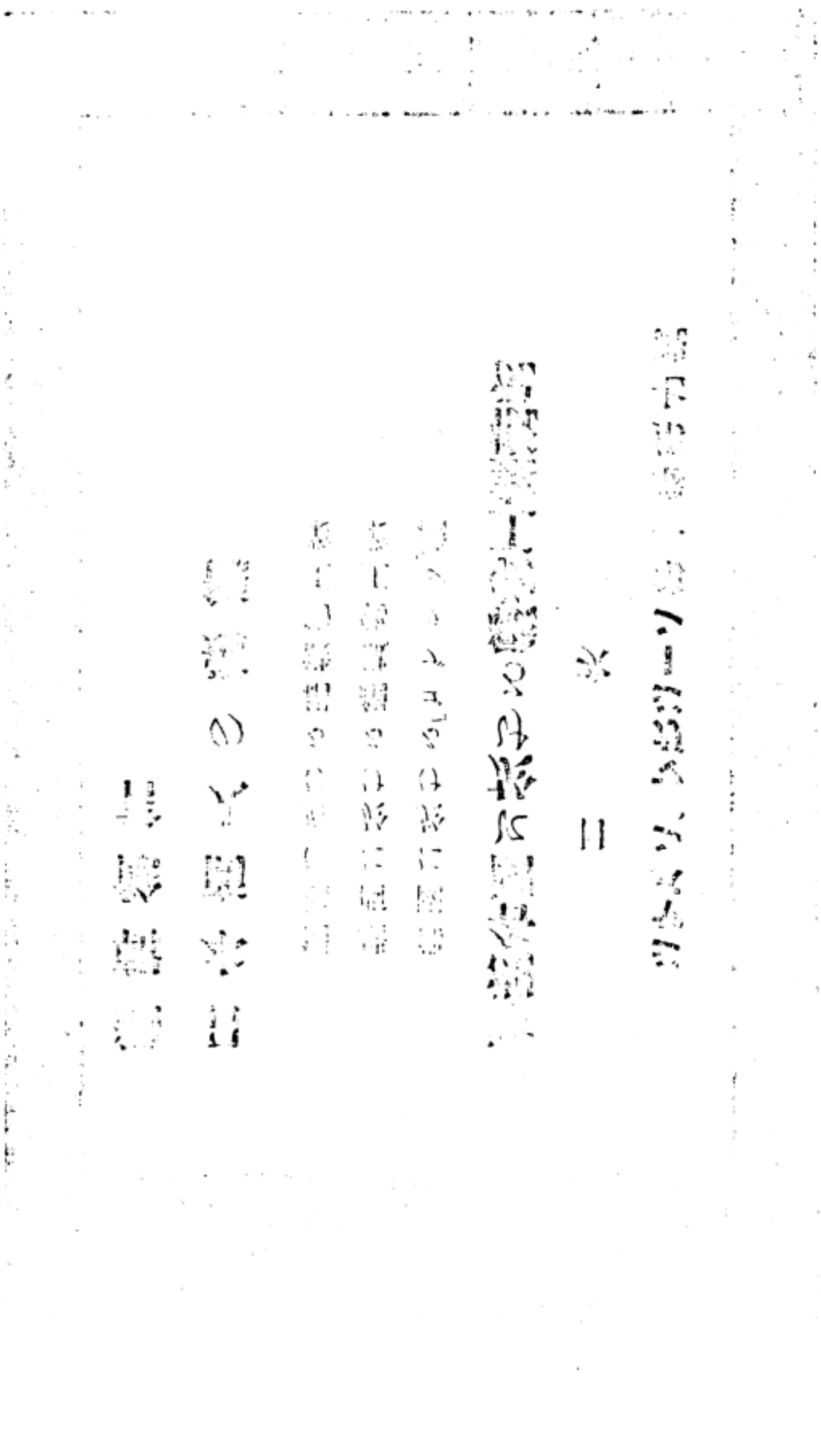
大賣捌所
東京市麹町區有樂町一丁目三番地
ジヤパン、マガジーン社
英國ロンドン市ホワイトフライアールス町三
デー、ジエー、ケイマー商會

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA



ジヤパン、マガジーン第一巻第七號

目次

歐洲各國に於ける織物工業概況

佛國に於ける「ゴブラン」織
瑞西に於ける絹織物工業
獨逸に於ける絹織物工業

日本商人の道徳

編輯餘言

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

ESTABLISHED
1893

FORMERLY THE FIRST
NATIONAL BANK

DAI-ICHI GINKO,
LIMITED

Capital (paid up) - - - - - - - -	Yen	10,000,000
Reserve Fund - - - - - - - - -	„	5,200,000

DIRECTORS

BARON E. SHIBUSAWA, PRESIDENT

H. MITSUI, ESQ. Y. SASAKI, ESQ. T. KUMAGAI, ESQ. Y. KUSAKA, ESQ.

HEAD OFFICE

NO. 1, KABUTO-CHO, NIHONBASHI-KU, TOKYO

HOME BRANCHES

OSAKA	KYOTO	YOKOHAMA
KOBE	NAGOYA	YOKKAICHI
SHIMONOSEKI	SHIN-OSAKA-CHO (Tokyo)	NISHIKU (Osaka)
HYOGO	FUSHIMI	

BRANCHES IN KOREA

SEOUL, FUSAN

Every Description of Banking business transacted.
The Bank has Correspondents in the Principal Cities and Towns.
Special Safe Deposit Boxes are provided in the vault of the Head Office.

Y. SASAKI, General Manager.

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA

ジャパン、マガジーン

明治四十三年十月二十日發行
明治四十三年十二月二十日
（毎月一回發行）可認物便郵種三第

Digitized by Google
Original from UNIVERSITY OF IOWA